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ITALY RESENTS POPE'S REVIVAL OF CHURCH ISSUE

Government Spokesman Finds Criticism of Fascist Policies "Uncalled For"

CENSURE BASED ON YOUTH'S RISING POWER

Vatican Sees in Boys' Organizations Strong Competitor of Roman Catholic Institutions

ROME, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Italian Government considers "strange, surprising and uncalled for" Pope Pius's pointed criticism of Fascism's religious policies contained in yesterday's allocation, the Associated Press today was informed by a government spokesman.

The papal declaration, which is felt to have eliminated any hope of a speedy reconciliation between church and state in religion and has taken the surprise to political circles generally, is being observed, while the newspapers have not printed a single word of comment.

Incidents of violence against Roman Catholic individuals and organizations, upon which the Pontiff based his criticism, it was declared, are definitely things of the past, having occurred as a spontaneous and momentary reaction lasting for but a few days after the most recent attempt against Benito Mussolini.

Source of Criticism

Since then, it was asserted by the Government spokesman, nothing has occurred to occasion the Pope's remarks, while the Government, in addition, has maintained and intends to continue maintaining its policy of friendliness to religion and has taken the severest steps possible to prevent the recurrence of excesses.

"The Government therefore finds the Pope's attitude strange and uncalled for," the informant of the Associated Press said. "It fails to understand the Holy See's constant and insistent resurrection of a matter which is definitely closed."

The true source of the Holy See's criticism, said the informant, lies in a recognition of the growing strength of Fascism's organized youth organizations, such as the Roman Catholic youth organization, the Roman Catholic Boy Scouts, and the Roman Catholic Girl Scouts.

Such apprehension is unfounded, the Government spokesman said, as will be shown by statutes governing the Ballilla and Vanguardist which it is probable that the Premier will publish in the near future as an indirect answer to the implications contained in the Pope's allocation.

Fascism intends to continue to strengthen its training of the youth of the Nation, but feels that Black Shirt boys, instead of clashing with Roman Catholic boys, can live on terms of friendliness, provided the latter scrupulously steer clear of politics, the spokesman stated.

The remnants of the influence of the Popular Catholic Party which formerly was one of the strongest anti-regime organizations, he added, will not be tolerated nor will the cloak of Roman Catholicism protect any other type of machination against Fascism.

Although the Pontiff praised the Premier personally of this unusual warmth, he condemned the conception of the state shown by certain Fascist elements in his allocation.

"An Obscure Menace"

"We declare pointedly," he said, "that so far as religious interests, which are the supreme interests of the people, are concerned, the faith in the force of right, the strongest laws and in the efficient good will of the authorities is not yet complete or secure."

"It seems that an obscure menace confirmed by clouds of suspicion, inferences and difficulties, hovers over the activities of the Roman Catholic action organization, which is the apple of our eye. It seems the task of the education of Christian youth, which is an important part of our divine mission, is endangered. It seems that a conception of the state which cannot be Roman Catholic, which absorbs and monopolizes everything, which makes citizens believe the state end is again being emphasized. It seems the ministers of religion are treated in a fashion unworthy of their high calling."

"It seems that the laws and provisions, in themselves good, are being enforced and interpreted in many cases by men who, under new names and new banners, remain enemies to society and religion."

FARMERS PLANNING TRI-STATE CONGRESS

FARGO, N. D.—That farmers are getting together to exchange ideas and learn more about the business of farming is indicated by the interest in the Tri-State Farm Congress to be held at the North Dakota Agricultural College, and to be attended by farmers from North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

How to increase the prices of farm products through quality production and standardization and how to reduce the cost of production are subjects which will be talked over. Rex B. Willard, farm economist, will discuss the prospects for agriculture and the indication as to the trend of different crops and live stock. Prof. Andrew Boss of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, who was called to Washington not long ago to reorganize the department of farm management in the United States Department of Agriculture, also will speak.

Town to Sell Cannon and Make Flower Bed

Staff Correspondence
San Leandro, Calif.

BECAUSE it gives an impression of belligerency and is not an inducement to peace-loving, home-seeking people, the city planning commission is anxious to get rid of a cannon it has "on its hands." It is a cannon of some renown, too, for it was captured from the Spaniards at the battle of Santiago and for nearly a score of years it has held an honored place in the city's plaza. But the commission is willing to sell it. If it is sold, a flower bed will replace the cannon site.

Army's Fliers Start on Tour of Pan-America

Take Off at San Antonio on Good-Will Mission to Southern Nations

KELLY FIELD, SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 21 (AP)—Carrying the good wishes of the Nation, pilots of the Army's Pan-American Flight departed today from Kelly Field to blaze a trail of friendship to 20 nations.

The first mile of the 18,000-mile journey, the path of which is laid over mountains, across desert wastes and over seas, is perhaps an augury of smooth and happy sailing to the journey's end.

The great yellow-winged airplanes skimmed along the mile stretch of the field concrete runway with what officers called "sweet speed," in marked contrast to the Texas mud which the previous day held them fast in their tracks.

New York in the Lead

With Maj. H. A. Dargue in command, guiding the New York, the airplanes glided along the runway and were quickly off in a twinkling. The other pilots followed quickly. The crews of their ships carry the names of five American cities to eight sister cities of the southern continent and in the New York with Maj. Herbert A. Dargue, commander, was Lieut. E. C. Whitehead.

The San Antonio was second to take off, with Capt. A. B. McDaniel at the wheel and Lieut. C. McK. Robinson in the cockpit with him.

Then followed the other machines at minute intervals, the San Francisco with Capt. Ira C. Baker and Lieut. M. S. Fairchild, the Detroit with Capt. Clinton F. Woolsey and Lieut. John W. Benton and the St. Louis with Lieut. B. S. Thompson and L. D. Weddington.

Off for the Border

The ships circled about the field, each awaiting until the one following had caught up. When they were all bunched they spread out in a V-shaped formation and headed toward San Antonio. They circled the Alamo city and were then off to the South for the Mexican border, which they expected to reach before 2 p. m.

High officers of the army were present to see the ships away. Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, as chief of the air service, gave the men their last word of advice and farewell. He told them the flight was the most momentous ever undertaken by the army, and that its benefits to the United States and South America were incalculable.

The route of the flight which will consume more than four months and include more than 20 nations and 80 cities, lies to Brownsville, as the first stop.

Cruising Along Mountains

The west coast of South America will form the landmark for the fliers until they reach France Field in the Canal Zone. Thence they will cross the continental divide to visit Cartagena on Colombia's Atlantic coast. They will retrace their flight from that point to France Field and again fly south, cruising along the mountainous coast of South America to Valdivia, which is in about the center, north and south of Chile.

Neuquen, Argentina, almost directly east of Valdivia, across the Andes, is the next stop.

The New York was in the air at 10:52. Between the take-off of the New York and of the last ship there was an interval of only four minutes, the St. Louis going up at 10:56 a. m.



Back-to-the-Barn Movement

THE present demand for barns—and even hen houses—for studios, bids fair to exceed the supply. Do you wonder why? So did we before we read the story which will appear

Tomorrow's MONITOR

PANAMA CANAL TREATY OFFERS NEW ALLIANCE

United States and Panama to Join in Safeguarding Waterway Under Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Panama-United States Canal Treaty, extracts from which have been published and commented upon in Europe and in South America, but which so far has not been printed in the United States, contains provisions practically amounting to a defensive and offensive alliance between the two countries.

The treaty, which contains 14 articles, deals in Article 9 with the co-operation which the Republic of Panama agrees to give to the United States in time of war. Russia of the purport of this article have reached Europe, where it has been criticized widely as containing provisions which violate the obligations of Panama as a member of the League of Nations. The article in full, which is signed by the Secretary of State and Panama officials, has now been released for the first time in America.

Act Together in Defense

The Republic of Panama agrees to co-operate in all possible ways with the United States in the protection and defense of the Panama Canal. Consequently the Republic of Panama will consider herself in a state of war in case of any war in which the United States should be a belligerent; and in order to render more effective the defense of the canal, will, if necessary in the opinion of the United States Government, turn over to the United States in all the territory of the Republic of Panama, during the period of actual or threatened hostilities, the control and operation of wireless and radio communication, aircraft, aviation centers and aerial navigation.

The civil and military authorities of the Republic of Panama shall impose and enforce all ordinances and decrees required for the maintenance of public order and for the safety and defense of the territory of the Republic of Panama during such actual or threatened hostilities. The United States shall have the direction and control of all military operations in any part of the territory of the Republic of Panama.

Maneuvers Are Permitted

For the purpose of the efficient protection of the canal, the Republic of Panama also agrees that in time of peace the armed forces of the United States shall have free transit throughout the Republic for maneuvers or other military purposes provided, however, that due notice will be given to the Government of the Republic of Panama every time armed troops should enter her territory. It is understood that this provision for notification does not apply to military or naval aircraft of the United States.

The proposed treaty which must now be approved by the United States Senate is signed for the United States by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and for Panama by Dr. Ricardo J. A. Alfaro, Minister, and Eusebio A. Morales.

Extracts purporting to be from this American-Panama treaty were recently published in Cuban newspapers which were brought into Panama and there confiscated. Ex-

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Massachusetts Grows New Trees to Number of 4,000,000 Yearly

Provides Material to Reforest 6000 to 8000 Acres—Mostly White and Red Pine and Norway Spruce—Only a Start, Say Officials in Charge

Four million young trees a year form the output of the State forestry division nurseries with which Massachusetts is working to catch up with its own consumption of lumber. While with these trees the reforestation of from 6000 to 8000 acres of land a year is accomplished, yet foresters recognize that even this program is only a beginning in the much-needed re-clothing of the 1,000,000 acres of potential tree-producing land now idle in the State.

Replanting of bare or partly wooded land is only one of three sides of the service done by the State in the interest of a better lumber supply, according to Harold O. Cook, State Forester, and James Morris, forester in charge of nurseries. The other two sides consist of fostering the growth of the better kinds of trees in the State's existing woodlands, and of protecting all the forests from fire.

As a whole the service is one whose importance was given a surprising emphasis when the Massachusetts Forestry Association reported early this month that 80 per cent of the lumber used in Massachusetts is imported and that the freight bill alone on this imported timber is more than \$2,000,000 a year.

New England, Waking Up

Mr. Cook added to this report the fact that more than 60 per cent of the State's lumber supply comes from outside of New England and a large portion of it by water from the Pacific coast. It may be too much to expect, he said, that Massachusetts with its dense population should produce all its own lumber, but certainly New England as a whole should do so, for timber land is one of its principal resources. The other New England states are recognizing this, and like Massachusetts, are promoting better timber supplies, he said.

The forestry division, with seedling nurseries at Amherst, Bridgewater, Barnstable, and Clinton, and transplant nurseries at many other points, is furnishing young trees for the state forest reservations, state institutions, the metropolitan district park and water departments, town forests, and private planters. Mr. Morris said, the nurseries of the present are adequate for the demand. They first supply the state needs, which are from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 trees a year, then the institutions and municipalities, which take from 750,000 to 1,000,000 a year, and the remainder, about 1,000,000 or 1,250,000 trees are sold to individuals at approximate cost.

The State owns 100,000 acres of forest reservation land, of which about two-thirds is at least partially covered with native timber and about one-third open to replanting. Mr. Morris explained. In the existing woods, efforts are made to favor the growth of better trees, especially the hardwoods, by the cutting away of interfering growths and by other methods. The nurseries are especially important, as it is the chief source of hardwoods, the replanting being confined so far to soft woods or coniferous trees.

Five Varieties Produced

Five varieties of trees are produced in the state nurseries. They are white pine, red pine, Norway spruce, white spruce, and balsam poplar. The first three predominating. Seed is sown in frames about 12 feet square, and in these the tiny seedlings grow for two years. They are transplanted to more roomy beds for another two years, and then are ready to transplant in their final homes.

The fire-protection branch of the forestry service has for its range the 2,000,000 acres of existing forest land which necessarily is the foundation of any forest extension program. Under the plan, the service consists of a chief fire warden, eight district wardens, observers in each of 42 observation towers, and town fire wardens in each town.

The improvement which Mr. Cook believes is most needed in forest fire fighting service is embodied in a proposed measure which has been before the Legislature for two years to give the district wardens authority in the combating of fires near town boundaries, where at present the town wardens have no authority to go across their town line to meet a fire or to help his neighbor warden.

OTIS ELEVATOR DECLARES 25 P. C. STOCK DIVIDEND

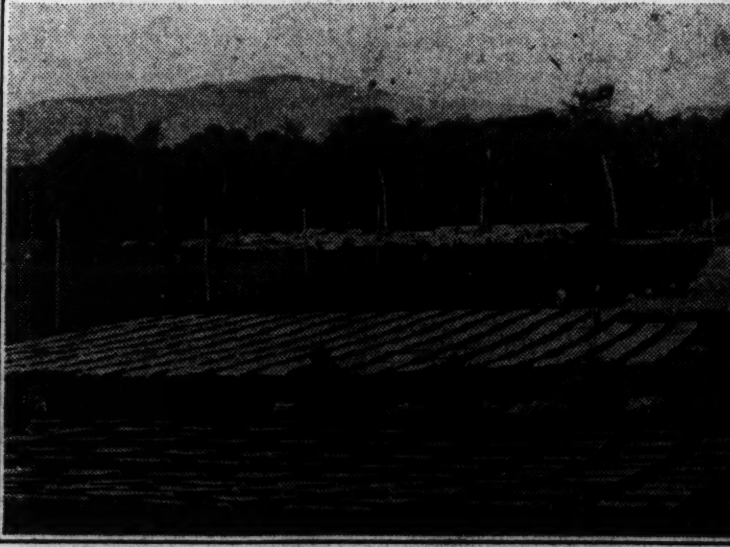
NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Another substantial holiday gift by an industrial corporation today was made to common stockholders of the Otis Elevator Company, the directors authorizing a stock dividend of 25 per cent on the common stock, amounting to about \$4,250,000.

Electrical Gains Exceed 50 P. C. in Half Decade

WASHINGTON (AP)—During the five-year period 1920-25, there was a 51 per cent increase in consumption of electricity in the United States, and in some states the increase ranged higher than 85 per cent, the Geological Survey reports.

In actual increase, the middle Atlantic states led with 5,950,000 kilowatt hours. The increased production in all states aggregated 22,815,000,000 kilowatt hours.

First Steps in Replenishing Old Forest Lands



MASSACHUSETTS STATE NURSERY AT AMHERST. There are 12,000,000 young trees in the picture. Many of them seedlings not yet ready to be transplanted. Most of the trees set out are white pine, red pine and Norway spruce. Other States in New England Are Engaged Along Like Lines and the Timber Supply of This State is Gradually Being Built Up to What It Once Was.

GOVERNOR BACK; ASKS FOR FACTS ON TAX CUTTING

"Show Me Where and How" Is His Reply to Critics—Discusses Budget

"I saw some beautiful buildings in England and France," said Governor Fuller today when he returned to his desk after a six weeks' tour of Europe, "and while the Thames is majestic and the Seine is charming, the view of the State House as seen across the common this morning as I came up the hill, and the Charles River and Beacon Hill, surely was a beautiful picture to me."

And speaking of pictures, Governor Fuller confirmed the report that in London he had purchased Romney's "Portrait of Anne," also two of Hubert Robert's lovely French landscapes.

Turning his attention to matters of Massachusetts politics which are confronting him, the Governor said that those who propose a reduction of particular kinds of taxes should offer a plan as to where else the money is to be raised or where it is to be saved.

Gladstone Family Rule

"William Gladstone used to have a rule at his family table that no one should criticize a thing unless he could offer something better in its place," the Governor remarked. "I should think that would be a good rule for discussing taxation. We hear a great deal about the state tax budget of \$12,000,000, but I can tell you it is a nice little job, even to keep it at \$12,000,000."

When told of the controversy which is centering about the insurance companies over the insuring of taxicab operators and car rental agencies under the compulsory liability insurance law, Governor Fuller said that in his opinion the companies could well afford to comply with all the provisions of the new statute.

He said that whatever may be the complexities which arise in working out a satisfactory system, he believes it will be worth while to carry it through into practical operation. He did not comment upon the recent mention by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, of a possible state fund for the compulsory insurance.

Mr. Fuller said he was much interested in the way art auctions are conducted in London as contrasted with those held in America—especially New York. Your London auctioneer, he said, takes business, taking it for granted that the prospective purchasers know all about art. The New York auctioneer, on the other hand, tells you all about art and its relative position with the article for sale, and then bids price. Governor Fuller spent \$220,000 for the Romney.

Says France Will Pay

Governor Fuller found a different attitude in the French people toward Americans to that which was reflected by several tourists who went last year. He said he saw no evidences of bitterness. The French people can and will pay their debts, he said, and moreover are willing to pay.

Of the terms of settlement he said nothing, but he felt sure that those who are negotiating the affair are being guided by better understanding and time goes on. He was impressed by the way the French people speak about President Coolidge. "They have great confidence in him," he said, "and always refer to his distinctive American policies. I heard a great many important business men and officials express themselves; and they showed no resentment or animosity toward the President or his policies. They were outspoken in explaining that the talk of France's unwillingness to pay is from some newspapers and some politicians."

FRANCE APPROVES EXTENSIVE PROGRAM

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Poincaré Cabinet approved an extensive program of public works today as part of its plan to fight growing unemployment because of the recent rise of the franc, which has upset French business conditions.

It also was agreed to urge employers to work their forces part time as preferable to reducing their staffs to never return, are being urged to stay with the old home town, with the promise of better things to come. It is even reported, although not confirmed, that the citizens might go so far as to start an amateur dramatic society.

Thrift of Workers Helps 400 to Build

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago

HAWTHORNE BUILDING, Savings and Loan Society is characterized by the Western Electric Company as "probably the largest industrial workers' thrift organization in the world. Its working capital is \$1,750,261.67, and it has more than 3000 investing members. Since the organization was started four years ago, it has enabled almost 400 employees to own their own homes.

"The majority of these homes are comfortable little structures of sufficiently low cost to be within reach of any thrifty salary earner and yet also attractive," an official said. "A member, however, may well into five years. It is possible to build them with 40 per cent of the cost in cash."

Each Pupil Cost Massachusetts \$88.91 in Year

Salaries and Charges for Commodities Are Main Causes in Increase

It cost \$88.91 to educate each pupil in the public schools of Massachusetts during the school year 1925-26, as stated in the annual report of the Massachusetts Department of Education for that period, just off the press. This meant a total of \$59,894,838.94 for support only, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, alterations and permanent repairs.

As this cost was an advance of \$1.22 per pupil over the preceding year, the increase in the total support of pupils was \$550,000. The reasons for this increase are not analyzed in the report, but it was stated at headquarters that it is probably due to increasing costs of commodities, salaries, to higher standards of the curriculum and equipment, and also to the increase of about 7000 pupils over the year preceding. This in itself made an additional cost of more than \$9000.

Enrollment Gains 19 Per Cent

Comparative tables for the 10-year period of 1915-16 and 1925-26, show that the population of the State increased in that time from 3,693,510 to 4,442,056, or 19 per cent. The pupils enrolled in public day schools, elementary and high, rose from 604,023 to 721,702, or 19 per cent. The daily attendance rose from 508,668 to 627,945, or 23 per cent.

In that same period the number of cities and towns maintaining public evening schools decreased from 85 to 74 while expenditures increased from \$431,953 to \$546,116.03. Cities and towns maintaining public vacation schools increased from 26 to 39 at an increase of expenditure from \$37,717 to \$137,726.19, or 265 per cent, a valuation of school property in 1925.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

"Up With Downe!" Is Kentish Cry

Old Country Villagers Tired of Living in Gloom of Candlelight

DOWNE, Kent, Dec. 21 (AP)—"Up with Downe!" is the slogan adopted by this peaceful little town, 14 miles from London. Until a few days ago it was boasting that it had no gas, no electric lights, no moving pictures—nothing to enliven its old and candlelit gloom except a perpetual "oldest inhabitant" competition.

Finding the spotlight of publicity beating heavily upon them because of their boast, the inhabitants have aroused themselves and now are demanding gas lights, a bus system, and a railroad station. They are going to re-establish the tennis club which came to an end some years ago when the only court was washed out. No one has yet dared suggest electricity or telephones.

Youths, who heretofore have purchased bicycles to ride away to the chases, are being urged to stay with the old home town, with the promise of better things to come. It is even reported, although not confirmed, that the citizens might go so far as to start an amateur dramatic society.

DEBT REVISION PLEA OPPOSED AT WASHINGTON

Treasury Officials Assert Proposal Will Form a Disturbing Factor

SAY CAPACITY TO PAY IS MISINTERPRETED

Move for Conference at This Time Held Prejudicial to France's Finances

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The proposal of 42 members of the faculty of political science at Columbia University for a conference to revise the debt pacts negotiated by the American Debt Funding Commission, was deplored by Treasury Department officials as a disturbing factor in the efforts to restore financial stability in Europe.

Especially in France, where political opponents of the debt pact which the Government is backing are ready to use such pronouncement as ammunition in their campaign to prevent ratification, will the action of the Columbia professors have an unfortunate effect, according to the view of high officials of the Treasury.

It was explained that the French Government has made ratification of the Mellon-Berenger agreement one of the major points in its efforts to balance the budget and restore financial stability and that there is every reason to believe ratification may be expected soon.

Its Political Ramifications

Any agitation for revision of the pacts from American sources is seized upon by political factions in France and makes it more difficult for the French Government to put its financial program into effect, it was said.

The manifesto of the Columbia professors has been carefully studied by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Garrard B. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the American Debt Funding Commission, who were unwilling to comment on it for publication, but the opposition of Mr. Mellon to any revision of the debt pacts or to a general conference which would open the way to revision has been stated in many addresses and letters.

His most recent reference to the settlements which contains an answer to the declaration of the Columbia professors that the debt pacts are an impossible burden on Europe was in the section of his annual report dealing with the progress of the American Debt Funding Commission.

"Capacity to Pay"

"The American debt has meant practically nothing to Continental Europe in the eight years since the Armistice and it cannot become too heavy a load in the next few years," he stated. "Thereafter much depends upon the progress of the world. With peace and the development of trade internally and externally, these settlements are quite workable."

The chief flaw which Treasury officials saw in the pronouncement of the Columbia professors was their assumption that the "capacity to pay" factor which guided each settlement meant the utmost capacity of the debtor nation to make payments from its entire national wealth and resources.

As a matter of fact, members of the American Debt Funding Commission pointed out, this was interpreted as meaning the capacity to make payments without in any way endangering the normal growth and development of the Nation, or interfering with its commerce. "Capacity to pay," as the American commission used the term in its negotiations, meant determination of the maximum payments which could be made without any serious reaction on the normal life of the nation.

Call Procedure Impossible

The Treasury view is that turning over the question of debt payments to the debtor nations in an international conference would be an impossible procedure. Any attempt to scale down the British terms to the basis of the French terms would justify the Italians in demanding a revision on the basis of the nations such as Armenia, which can pay nothing at all, and would lead logically to complete cancellation, it was declared. The professors have enunciated a policy, but have not shown how that policy could be applied in a practical way, Treasury officials said.

Another point which was misinterpreted in the Columbia statement, it was said, is the application of the law establishing the American commission, which provided for 20 year settlements at 4 1/2 per cent interest. As a matter of fact, not one of the settlements has adhered to this provision. The application of the "capacity to pay" method for determining terms in each case led to a different schedule of payments and rates of interest, and each case was turned over to Congress to approve on its individual merits.

No One Gains in War

The assumption that the United States reaped advantages from the war while all the debtor nations suffered tremendous losses was also disputed by Treasury officials. "No one gains from a war," they declared. "War involves heavy financial and economic losses all around." The United States is now in a better financial position than European countries, but according to Treasury view, this was not due to profits from the war, but rather to the financial policy pursued in the years following the war.

Comment in Washington makes

one thing clear: Views do not follow partisan lines. While the Administration, through the Secretary of the Treasury, voices opposition to anything saving of cancellation, the opposition party through Claude L. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, is equally emphatic in deprecating any such proposal as has been made by the Columbia professors.

On the other hand, A. Platt Andrews (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, is emphatically in favor of a revision of the debt settlement in favor of the debtors.

Senator Swanson expressed the opinion that the debt settlements were the most generous and liberal ever made and that to go farther would be an injustice to the American people. The allied nations, he pointed out, have been given the time of two generations to repay what they borrowed and the present generation will make small payments indeed.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, was also of the opinion that the settlements had been wisely conducted, and believed that the American people in general were satisfied with the results. He was opposed to any disturbing of conditions at this time by such a movement, as was proposed by the Columbia University professors.

On the other hand, Mr. Andrews expressed the opinion that the action represents the growing opinion of the best informed and most disinterested people in America, and that it is wise to take the matter at present may be questioned, but in the long run the American people will not tolerate a situation that seems to justify world-wide belief that they hold money more dear than good will and a reputation for fair dealing.

The prospects are that there will be no change in the Administration's policy, because of the manifesto issued at Columbia.

Dr. Marsh Would Use Debts to Buy Disarmament

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, told the Associated Press that he had endorsed the proposal advanced by 42 professors of Columbia University that an international conference reconsider the debt situation, but advocated that two other methods be tried first. "First," he said, "the other nations owe us certain sums of money. They borrowed it and agreed upon certain rates of interest. They undoubtedly expected to pay back what they got, and we certainly have a right to it. Therefore, my first recommendation would be: Let us tell the rest of the world that we will expect them to pay back every cent they have borrowed—unless they will disarm. In other words, let us buy disarmament with those debts."

"They bought armament with most of what they borrowed, and much of what they pay back to us will go into armaments for our Nation. Is it not as reasonable to buy disarmament as to buy armament? To buy assurance of peace as to buy certainty of war? Let us tell the debtor nations that if they will disarm, we shall not collect the money they owe us. If they will disarm, we can do away with preparation for war, both the debtor nations and our own will be in better economic condition than otherwise, and we shall have made future wars practically impossible."

"My second suggestion is that America should go into the League of Nations. If we were in the League of Nations, we could work upon the solution of these international problems with far more intelligence and effectiveness than we can on the outside."

"Third, falling in the above, then let us by all means have a new international conference for the study of

EVENTS TONIGHT

Christmas carols by the Harvard University Choir, Appleton Chapel, 8:15. Concert by Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra, School of Music, Memorial Hall, 8:30. Boston Y. M. C. A., 48 Boylston Street, 8:30. Meeting of the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 8:30.

Art Exhibitions: Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Sunday talks at 3:30 p. m. Admission free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday, from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.

Fogg Art Museum—Prints by Dürer; Paintings by Murray Pease.

Boston Art Club—Water Colors by Robert Hallowell; Drawings and Lithographs by George W. Eggers.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Frederick A. Bosley.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Paintings and Water Colors by Harry Stott; Etchings by Sears Gallagher.

R. C. Yoe Gallery—Paintings by Walter Koeniger; Small Paintings; Etchings and Mezzotints.

Casson Gallery—Paintings by Harry L. Hoffman; Water Colors by Nellie Littlehale Murphy; Etchings by Ernest Haskell.

Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Jerry Farnsworth and Albert Alton; Water Colors; Prints by French and American Moderns; New Etchings by George T. Plowman.

Scherer Studios—Water Colors by Frank Carson; Wood Carvings by George T. Plowman.

El Bolshoi Club—Sculpture by Richard Recchia.

EVENTS TOMORROW: Christmas service, Monday, the Rev. Prof. Francis G. Peabody, Divinity Hall Chapel, Harvard, 8:30.

Christmas luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:30.

One of a series of lectures on the regular concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston Public Library, 8:15.

Annual children's Christmas party, Boston Square and Company Club, 444 Beacon Street, 2:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 187 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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THE MONITOR READER

- (1) Where does an hourglass curtail post-prandial oratory?
- (2) What term did Jenny Lind often use in addressing men friends?
- (3) How is it possible to make four out of three?
- (4) What is the value of the "I. Q."?
- (5) Do acquittals always acquit?
- (6) Why did two entire grades change rooms in an Austin school?

These questions were answered in the previous issue

the whole debt situation. To say that any plan of settlement agreed upon is fixed and that we will not deviate from it is a short-sighted policy."

Revision of Debt Policy

Indorsed by Yale Head
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, expressed himself as being in accord with the professors of Columbia University who advocated a conference on war debts.

"I am in hearty accord with the expression of the professors of Columbia University on the matter of international debt and reparations payments," he said. "I have always thought that our American attitude on this matter, in the long run, would be found to be unwise from a purely business point of view as it has much of it seemed to me to be unworthy and dangerous from the moral point of view."

"We did not go into the war to make money, much less to make enemies of our allies, and in our own selfish interest, if for no higher reasons, we cannot afford to stand upon a purely legalistic or financial interpretation of any of our wartime loans."

"I sincerely hope that some such steps as my Columbia colleagues suggest may be taken by our Government, and met by a corresponding attitude among the nations of Europe."

Bowdoin College President

Favors Debt Conference
BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP)—Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, expressed himself as being in hearty accord with the war debt settlements statement of the Columbia University professors. He said:

"By a curious coincidence in an address just given in Brunswick, Me., the necessity of more international co-operation than this country is now showing, I said."

"If, instead of bickering and negotiations and recriminations, we could send representatives like Charles G. Dawes, Jeremiah Smith, Elihu Root and Roland Boyden to a round-table conference on war debts, where all the interested nations should have delegates of like character, does any one suppose for a moment that a just and satisfactory settlement could not be reached?"

"The present situation is bringing about a great deal of misunderstanding, suspicion, and distrust. We do not understand Europe and Europe does not understand us. An international conference, such as that suggested by the Columbia professors, would seem to me, in my opinion, to be a good idea."

BARRIE ABANDONED PETER PAN SEQUEL

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—That Sir James M. Barrie once constructed, although he did not publish, a sequel to Peter Pan has been revealed by Hilda Trevelyan, the original Wendy. The sequel was called "An Afterthought, or What Happened to Wendy." There was only one performance, Barrie was the sole actor and Miss Trevelyan the sole audience, and the stage was a room in the author's home.

The audience did not entirely approve of the way the play worked out; nor did Barrie himself, and the idea was abandoned.

RADIO AND PRONUNCIATION

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Radio may do what all other forms of communication have failed to do—standardize pronunciation. At least, great things in that direction are looked for by Sir Richard Paget, fellow of the Physical Society of London. When that was associated with a standard spelling, he said, the English language would become the almost universal language of the world.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

C. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, probably followed by rain late tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday; westerly shifting to easterly winds and increasing.

Southern New England: Cloudy, probably followed by rain late tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday; fresh west shifting to northeast winds and increasing.

Verbal: New England: Cloudy and warmer tonight, preceded by snow or rain in Maine; Wednesday cloudy, with rain and warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont; moderate northwest shifting to fresh northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 74th meridian)
Boston 35
New York 34
Chicago 33
San Francisco 48
Portland, Me. 32
Seattle 49
St. Louis 31
Washington 40
Los Angeles 51

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:28 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

The Washington-Sunset Route is the most economical and comfortable way to go. Tourist sleeping cars daily from Washington to California without change via New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso. Write today for illustrated booklet "C" time-table and fares.

G. V. McCarty, Passenger Agent
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BRITISH PAPERS APPROVE PLAN

Columbia Professors' Proposal Creates Widespread Attention—Press Comment

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Columbia professors' proposal for revising the war debts is prominently featured in the newspapers here. The general feeling is that the question has become entirely American, since Great Britain, having agreed to terms, is not in the position to discuss any modification, however welcome that might be.

The Daily Telegraph says that the proposal is "based on a large and generous view of a very complex situation." The Times says that some skepticism may be pardoned as to the readiness of the President and Senate to concur in any revision. This newspaper adds, however, that the faculty of Columbia University has done history service by placing upon record the moral judgment of American intelligentsia upon the debt question and by showing how nearly these approach the views commonly held in Europe. Reinforced as they assuredly will be by the steady-growing pressure of economic factors from which there is no escape, these views may gradually permeate the masses and politicians, but progress must be slow.

The Financial Times says: "If the collection of America's debts possesses a good side it certainly has been that the existence of so formidable an obligation has acted in some degree as a brake on the excessive outlay on the part of the more aggressively inclined debtors on armaments. On the other hand, retrenchment which would have been necessary anyhow, as a result of the general impoverishment of every European country, has been consequently increased and meant the scaling down also of expenditures on public welfare and the promotion of which would have bettered the position of the spending peoples, both in their respective national aspirations, and for these activities served prison terms."

Smetona is leader of the Lithuanian Nationalists, and is well known as a publicist, although he is a lawyer by profession. He was Lithuania's first provisional President in 1920, and also served as Governor of Memel Territory.

Antanas Smetona, leader of the coup d'état and the new President of Lithuania, has had a career similar in many respects to that of Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish dictator. Both of them from boyhood fought against Russian rule, edited newspapers, led military movements designed to bring realization of their respective national aspirations, and for these activities served prison terms.

The Westminster Gazette says: "The manifesto emphasizes that the war debt settlements are creating a deep sense of grievance against America. The figures are cited as being an evidence of injustice. Italy is now suspected of being a disturber of the peace of Europe—Germany was a forerunner and Italy pays only 25 per cent of her debt to America, France 50 per cent, Belgium 54 per cent and Great Britain 82 per cent. In view of these percentages it is no longer logical for the Americans to contend that their debt collection is in the interest of European disarmament."

TREATY OFFERS NEW ALLIANCE

(Continued from Page 1)
tracts from the treaty have been cabled to Europe where criticism has been echoed back across the Atlantic over the alleged alliance which Panama has entered with the United States contrary to its League of Nations obligations.

Joint Land Commission

The articles of the treaty in their order are, as follows:
Article 1. Amends Article Six of the Treaty of 1903, providing that a joint commission shall pass on the value of private lands and property which may be taken over by the United States in conformity with the grants contained in the 1903 Treaty.

Article 2. Confirms the grant in perpetuity to the United States of the Manzanillo Island, in return for the United States' obligations.

The Spectator

Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham of Pittsburgh"—is a city of unusual distinction, being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the most important district in the Dominion.

Fifteen Thousand DENTISTS Recommend and Use

TOOTH POWDER
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Sold Everywhere
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
San Francisco, Calif.

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GOVERNOR SMITH ASKS REVISIONS

Advices Changes in Reorganization Statutes Adopted During Last Session

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21 (Special)—Two weeks before the first laws reorganizing the governmental machinery of New York State go into effect, Alfred E. Smith, Governor, has submitted to the State Reorganization Commission a list of two dozen recommended changes in the statutes passed last year as worked out by Charles E. Hughes and his associates. The Reorganization Commission listened for three hours to the Governor's explanation of his recommendations and then adjourned for a week to await the public reaction to them.

The most important change recommended by the Governor is the passage of a statute providing that all functions allotted to various divisions within a department shall be exercised by the head of the department through the various statutory agencies and shall be subject to the department head's approval or disapproval. The Governor names six exceptions to this, the State Tax Commission, the Waterpower Commission, the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Industrial Board, the Board of Parole and the Public Service Transit Commission.

The Governor's recommendations call for the consolidation of the New York City Transit Commission and the Public Service Commission; establishment of a separate nineteenth department, architecture, to have charge of the plans of new construction under the State's \$100,000,000 public construction bond issue; abolition of the State Fair Commission; abolition of the Council of Farms and Markets and substitution of a department head appointed by the Governor; abolition of the State Athletic Commission in the same department.

Of these, the Governor's proposal of the consolidation of the New York City Transit Commission and the Public Service Commission is the most radical. New York City has consistently fought up-state control of its transit problem concerning public service and transit is the most radical. New York City has consistently fought up-state control of its transit problem concerning public service and transit is the most radical.

EXTREMISTS' PLANS UPSET IN LITHUANIA

Object Was to Seize Power, Says New Premier

KOVNO, Lithuania, Dec. 21 (AP)—Augustine Valdemaras, Premier in the Government, formed following Friday's coup d'état, charged in an interview today that extremists, supported by the late Government, had openly prepared to seize power, which would have given a pretext for Polish intervention.

The national sentiment had become so conscious of its strength, he continued, and the Constitution must be revised so as to make the new government effective.

Poland, he concluded, would now realize that it had no chance of selling Lithuania by its insurance, and must seek fresh means of reaching an understanding.

Antanas Smetona, leader of the coup d'état and the new President of Lithuania, has had a career similar in many respects to that of Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish dictator. Both of them from boyhood fought against Russian rule, edited newspapers, led military movements designed to bring realization of their respective national aspirations, and for these activities served prison terms.

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FALL-SINCLAIR CASE UNDER CONSIDERATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Motions to dismiss the Fall-Sinclair Teapot Dome conspiracy indictments were taken under advisement today by Justice Jennings Bailey after the conclusion of arguments in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. Justice Bailey will rule on the motion Dec. 23. Meanwhile arraignment of the defendants and the fixing of a trial date will be delayed.

Arguing the dismissal proposal today, attorneys for Albert B. Fall and Harry P. Sinclair declared the whole proceeding should be invalidated as not constituting "due process of law," and Owen J. Roberts, of Government counsel, replied that the move was "unquestionably dilatory."

SENATOR-ELECT SMITH ACCEPTS APPOINTMENT

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Col. Frank L. Smith has accepted the senatorial appointment of Len Small, Governor of Illinois, to the seat made vacant by the passing of Senator William B. McKinley, and will leave for Washington soon after New Year's Day to present his credentials to the Senate, the Governor has announced.

Colonel Smith, already Senator-elect to succeed Mr. McKinley, made known his acceptance, the Governor said, on receipt of his certificate of appointment, but the Governor said he had had assurances before he made the selection that it would be promptly accepted.

HOUSE REAPPORTIONING ASKED IN MCLEOD BILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bill by Clarence J. McLeod (R.), Representative from Michigan, for reapportionment of the House on the basis of the 1920 census was explained to President Coolidge by the author of the measure, who sought support of it.

The bill would not alter the present number of Representatives, but would reapportion them, making 449,000 voters the basis for a congressional district. Mr. McLeod said the Republican Party would gain about eight votes if the measure went through.

TANGIER INVESTIGATES NATIVE ILL-TREATMENT

Copeland Holiday Reading Wins Harvard Union's Warm Greeting

Throngs Assemble and Many in Overflow When Widely-Known Professor Comes to Give Again of His Charm of Literary Interpretation

Charles Townsend Copeland, affectionately known to Harvard men for three decades as "Copey," read to the boys according to his annual holiday custom in Harvard Union last evening. Officially he is Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard University. That is the fourth oldest endowed professorship in the institution. In the years since 1892 he has been, to thousands passing through their undergraduate years, the best-known man identified with the English department, possibly with the university.

Promptly at 8:14, when the press of those who could not get in was greater, even than the phomones, the boys were to rejoice that they were inside the restricted common room of the union. Professor Copeland picked a careful way down the

cate that they very well might have, and Thackeray does not seem to have been affecting an assumed dialect.

Although the writer is not supposed to have been called the reader of George II Thackeray himself said in his dedication that "Henry Edmond" dealt with the time of Queen Anne and "copies the language of the time."

It is not written, but it is not with musical strangeness, was what Professor Copeland chose for his first reading.

"A Lifetime in Two Stanzas"

Then there was Kipling's "Bear that Walks Like a Man" and Mr. Dooley's inimitable comment upon it. Often Professor Copeland has chosen Dickens and there were perhaps many who sighed a little that "The Christmas Carol" was not the last last evening. But they could not have sighed for long because

room of the union. Professor Copeland picked a careful way down the aisle and mounted the platform to a roar of welcome.

if "Copey" was shattered because several hundred students had carried through an unsuccessful football rush in order to get in to hear him, he gave no sign. He spoke in a calm, low, wall-rattling and window silencing, but it was no new sight to him to see them there, and, indeed, roosting all about the room in spaces never conventionally occupied.

His preface he asked the boys to consider thoughtfully the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of American Independence. He spoke of Franklin, whom he classed as one of the "Big Three" of eminent Americans, and recommended to their study Paul Leicester Ford's "The Many-Sided Franklin."

Then "Copey" began to read. First from Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," which he called "that perfect book." He chose to read Henry Esmond's conversation with his companion Frank and the Prince. All the matchless feeling, the nuances of understanding he has in him at its best, he put in his infectious,

derion, and so on, were fragments of David Ogden Stensgaard's "Perfect Behavior" and a trifle of Robert Benchley for modernism.

In prefacing the reading of the Burns poem, Professor Copeland spoke of it as "the most poignant, most exquisite in English lyric poetry which abounds in poignant and exquisite things," and was, he said, "a lifetime recorded in two stanzas."

That was all. And when he had finished Professor Copeland asked the boys if he who must be grateful, and said, "You have been very kind to me. I am obliged to you. Good evening."

**"HOME FOR CHRISTMAS"
IS FISHERMAN'S SONG**

Marking the first influx of fishing vessels into port for the holidays, a fleet of 15 schooners and seven beam trawlers reached the South Boston fish pier today. An equally large number is expected tomorrow.

Days of Queen Anne
The room grew dim of Harvard
association and became a place of
cross-traffic, and through which

Queen Anne's period through which personages peculiarly concerned with the day marched grandly and spoke in their curious and fascinating language. And, though it is not

worth while to quibble over whether people in that day actually called a purse a "kysaire" or began their little speeches with, "Marry come up," and finished them with "quotha," it is not certain that they did not and arrived on the vessels reaching port today, and it is expected along the water front that fully 1000 more will be ashore to spend the holidays with their families and friends. Many of this number are natives of Nova

certainly there is enough persuasion in Swift's letters and Addison's papers and Defoe's novels to indi-

Scotia, and a substantial number are planning to return there for the holidays.

RADIO TONIGHT

one's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 8

Theater program. 8:30—Musical program. 9:30—Gospel Melody Land. 10:30—Orchestra. 11:30—Whoozit Club. 12—Organ recital by Harold Hammer.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (315 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by Vincent

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 7:55—Ethel Rattary Fowler's fashion fashies. 8:35—Shelburne dinner music. 8:30—Orchestra.

Lopez dance orchestra. 7:30—Talk. 8—
Joint program with WEAF. New York.
8:30—Male quartet. 9—WEAF radio
hour and dance orchestra. 11:30—
Weather report.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stock reports and news items.
7—Dinner. 7:30—Talk on

astronomy. 7:45—Edward Rice, violinist.
8—Sparkers. From WJZ. 8—Harold
Dodd. From WJZ. 10:30—Musical program
from WJZ. 11:30—Dance orchestra.
WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Evan Da-
vidson. 8—The "Sparkers." 9—Univer-
sity French lecture. 7:30—Great
Moments in History. 8—The "Vikings."
9—The "Sparkers." 10:30—Radio
hour. 10:30—Vincent Lopez and his or-
chestra. 11:30—Dance music.
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Reports on all markets. 7
p. m.—Dinner music. 8—The "Spark-

WBC, Washington, D. C. (403 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—The "Sparkers" from
WJZ. 8—From WEAF. New York. 10:30—
Mer Davis band.
WGNB, Clearwater, Fla. (364 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30—Citrus
Festival. 9—The "Sparkers." 10:30—
Caroline Lee. "The Virginia Girl." And
others. 10:30—Dance music.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn. (418 Meters)

8—Franka Bode, 11:15—Paul Speiser's orchestra. 8—"Sparkers." 9—Organ; recital. 10—"A Day in London." 10:30—Music. 10:45—George Olsen's orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
10:45—"Cotton-Candy Serenade."

6:30 p. m.—Shirley Corcoran, wife of the late U. S. Senator, will sing at the home of Mrs. J. W. Corcoran, 1000 S. W. 10th St., 8:30 p. m.—**California Ramblers orchestra.** 7:30—Kerry Conway's Broadway Chats. 7:45—**WOW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)** 8:00—**WOW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)** 8:00 p. m.—Scottish Rite Cathedral organ. 8:30—Popular song period. 8:45—**WOW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)** 8:45—Dance music. 9—Courtesy program. 10—Dance music.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (247 Meters) 8:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:30—Stage program. 9—Courtesy orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio programs.

WBBN, Chicago, Ill. (286 Meters)

—Percy Mackaye, readings. 8:30—Brooklyn String Quartet. 9—Two-piano recital. 10—Pianist. 10:30—Arrowhead orchestra.

WOB, Newark, N. J. (40% Meters)
6:15 p. m.—“Bill” Wathey in sports. 6:30—Bretton Hall String Quartet. 7:30—Chin Lee’s orchestra.

WNBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)
7 p. m.—Operatic program. 8—American artists’ recital. 8:30—Popular pro-

8:30—Organ recital. 9:15—Courtsey program, orchestra and singers.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (323 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert from WEAF.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (376 Meters)

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Supper bell program. 6:30—WLS Sports Club. 8:40—Dance music. 7—Readings. 7:10—Etude hour. 10:30—Organ concert. 10:45—Dance program.

WEBC, Chicago, Ill. (376 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner concert; news digest; United States Radio School; farm market report; children's evening chat. 8—Studio program. 8:30—Band concert. 9:30—Novelty half-hour.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (320 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Organ recital. \$:15—Palmer "Victorians." 7—Classical hour. 8—Mooseheart children's musical hour. 9—Theater program. 11—"Victorians" and studio program.

8:15 p. m.—Orchestra, Frederick Jansen, directing. 7:15—Vaudeville program. 7:30—Walt Disney's "The Three Little Pigs." 7:45—"Jolly Buckybeakers" from New York. 8:—Radio Hour. 10:30—Dance orchestra. 11:—Orchestra. KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Reception of the "Lionel Lincoln" from Pittsburgh address. 8—Sacred song concert. 8:15—The "Lionel Lincoln" from the Opera and Concert Singers. 11:35—Concert from theater.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—Ezio Covato's orchestra. 7:30—"Uncle Kay," from the "Lionel Lincoln" from the band from WEAF. 8:30—Salon recital. 8:45—Dinner concert.

WEAO, Columbus, O. (394 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's story. 7:30—Music. 8:—Children's story. 8:15—"The Mark." 7:45—Music. 8—Talk. 8:15—Music.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—Piano Request Lady. 6:30—Symphony orchestra. William Stoess, director.

WBRC, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

7:15—Lionel Lincoln. 7:30—45 "Al" Kirachner, piano. 11:30—Popular program. 11:30—Dance program.

WVBC, Wheeling, W. Va. (425 Meters)

4 p. m.—Concert arranged by Elgin Chamber. 7:30—Carl Zoeller's Melodists. 8:—The "Lionel Lincoln" from the band.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (344 Meters)

from WFAF. 11:30—Zes Confrey's orchestra.
WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Instrumental Trio. 8:15—
The Buttermakers. 8:30—Piano period.

9-Comedy Club orchestra. 9:36-Robert
 10-Comedy Club orchestra. 10:05-Comedy
 humor. 10:05-Manny La Porte, pianist.
 10:20-Zochrens and Kienle, songs. 10:30
 -by the orchestra.
 WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (485 Meters)
 5 p. m.-Official weather forecast. 5:10
 -by the orchestra. 5:15-Weather fore-
 department of Agriculture, live stock and
 produce market reports. 5:15-Uncle
 Sam on the roll. 5:20-Weather fore-
 department of Agriculture, live stock and
 produce market reports. 5:20-Weather
 forecasts by Elliott Lester of
 WIP. 5:25-Weather forecasts. 5:30-
 -Vocal recital. 10:05-Emo' weekly
 movie radiocast. 10:20-Harry Mac-
 Donald's comedy orchestra. 10:45-Comedy

[illegible]

DELEGATES VISIT
AUSTRALASIAEmpire Parliamentarians,
Touring Continent, See
Queensland's Wealth

BRISBANE, Queensland. (Special Correspondence).—Shortly after their arrival in Brisbane, representatives of the Empire Parliamentary Association, from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, India, Canada, Newfoundland, Malta, and New Zealand, were engaged, at Parliament House, in one of the most important Empire conferences that has been held in this city.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, W. E. Baillie, presided, and problems of migration and trade development were discussed with the utmost candor. A spirit of good fellowship prevailed, and Sir Evelyn Cecil, England, expressed the feelings of everybody when he said that the strings of the harp were in tune. "We have only to realize that Australia has two people to every square mile, England and Wales 670, Belgium 660, Germany 245, and France 184, to appreciate the necessity for peopling young Australia with people of the right type."

Problem of Assimilation.
The Premier of Queensland, W. McEwen, at the outset impressed upon the delegates that the main problem was the transportation and absorption of England's surplus population. It was, he said, impossible to absorb a great stream of newcomers promiscuously. Careful consideration had to be given to the question of markets and production. "It is not in the spirit of hostility to the kith and kin overseas that the ordinary workingman in Australia is immigration suspect," added the Premier, "it is because he feels that an unrestricted influx would threaten Australian standards of living."

Ian MacPherson, the only Liberal member of the House of Commons with the delegation, impressed the conference by taking as his theme the famous utterance of Stratford Canning: "I called in the new world to redress the balance of the old."

No Wish to Dump.
He assured the conference that there was no desire to make Australia a dumping-ground. In Queensland the problem was not so much the settling of people on the land as the development of new and great industries.

Arthur Henderson of England thought the Board of Migration, which had been instituted by the Commonwealth Government, was a step in the right direction. He thought similar boards should be established in Great Britain and in Canada, so that there might be effective imperial co-operation.

The Marquess of Salisbury, leader of the delegation, said that the Australians looked at problems with a freer mind than the people of the old country. "You are not afraid to make experiments, which some of us might think were rather rash," he added, "but that is due to the vigor of youth; it is the privilege of youth."

"We are anxious to develop this great country," he added, "because we have a belief in the British Empire, because we have a regard and a love for our children. We are a very rich people. We are vigorous, we are optimistic. We know that in a few years our position will be thoroughly restored, but for the moment you must not count too much in cash from the British taxpayers."

The Deputy Premier of Queensland, W. Forgan Smith, emphasized the point that the popular conception that Great Britain was to be for ever the manufacturing country, and that Australia the producer of raw materials would have to be modified. More and more the Commonwealth was developing her manufactures. Queensland would view with favor any proposal to absorb Australia the producer of raw materials with advantage to both countries concerned.

The delegates, accompanied by the Premier, the Speaker, and members of the House of Representatives, went on a tour of the far north of Queensland, and will be shown the sugar-cane fields, the cotton fields, the copper and gold mines, the agricultural, pastoral, fruit-growing, dairying and secondary industries of the State.

CO-OPERATION SHOWS
MARKED ACTIVITYWorld-Wide Reports Evidence
All-Round Growth

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence).—The co-operative movement is a feature of the reports which reach the headquarters of the British co-operative movement. The recently established Co-operative Wholesale Society for Argentina in Buenos Aires is a federation of 10 retail societies with a membership of 9208 and a turnover of £1,435,364. In 1919, the turnover of the Central Georgian Co-operative Organization was 2,244,700,000 rubles; and during the first 11 months of 1924-25 it was 6,016,100,000 rubles. The average monthly turnover per local co-operative society has increased from 6695 rubles in 1924 to 16,000 rubles in 1925.

The General Union of German Retailers Societies at the end of 1925 comprised 8759 societies, among them 6104 savings and loan societies. The turnover in the retail business of the "Producers" at Hamburg for the year 1925 was 40,000,239 marks, an increase on the previous year of 7,627,454 marks, or 23.6 per cent. At present it owns 285 shops, and its productive works were well supplied with orders throughout the year. The co-operative movement in South Africa is established on lines similar to those of the Danish movement, and its rules are very strict. Whilst hundreds of private business concerns succumbed during the last year, the co-operative movement in South Africa has flourished. On June 30, 1925, the number of societies was 245, with a membership of 44,715. The turnover of the Old Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society in December, 1925, was \$5,944,624 Finnish marks. For the whole of 1925 it was 70,538,578 Fmk., being an increase of 70,228,325 Fmk. on the previous year.

New Type Lion "Hunts" Enliven
Museum's Story-Telling HourSearch for Sculptured and Painted Animals Familiar-
izes Children With Art Treasures—Tales of
Orpheus and Odysseus for Tomorrow

Tomorrow afternoon as many children as care to join the weekly story-telling hour at 3 o'clock are bidden to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward will tell stories of Orpheus and Odysseus, illustrating them first with lantern slides and then leading a subsequent hunt through certain of the galleries that the children may search for some other items concerned in the texts of the stories.

The origin of the "hunts" is comparatively new, emanating from the suggestion of a child who heard Mrs. Sayward say that lions had appeared in art and to which she had inquired, seriously, "Are lions here in this museum?" Whereat, Mrs. Sayward agreeing that there were, the child said, "Let's have a lion hunt just like some of the kings we heard about" and forthwith all the children attending that particular story-telling hour scattered about the museum, within a given area, to hunt for lions.

They searched in the Egyptian corridors, among the Greek and Roman reliefs, among paintings and through galleries of art and to which she had inquired, seriously, "Are lions here in this museum?" Whereat, Mrs. Sayward agreeing that there were, the child said, "Let's have a lion hunt just like some of the kings we heard about" and forthwith all the children attending that particular story-telling hour scattered about the museum, within a given area, to hunt for lions.

The lyre, for instance, that Orpheus played. There is, in the museum, only one relief of Orpheus, but there are numerous reliefs and sculptures of youths playing lyres. So the children will hunt for lyres. And as they hunt questions will pour out upon Mrs. Sayward, who must learn how to be everywhere at once. And as the questions are answered, the primary purpose of the story-telling hour will be fulfilled. And in the number tramping about the museum there will be elders, hanging about on the fringes, wanting to join the hunt too, but hanging back in favor of the children. The "hunts" are a part of the effort on the part of the museum to familiarize children early with the materials contained in the exhibits, and to tend toward habits of finding out things for themselves about the world.

In former years it has been thought that many people shunned museums because they lacked qualities which appealed to the adventurous or investigative taste. To children, especially, art must be made to have the interest which it has in their own contemporary tastes.

Mrs. Sayward believes the children must learn to use and understand museums if they would become

SCHOOL COSTS RISE SEVENFOLD
WHILE CENSUS GAINS ONE-HALFCalifornia, Nevada and Wyoming Top Per Capita List—
Broadening of Curricula Since 1900, Higher Salaries
and Equipment Costs Are Factors

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Expenditures for public grammar and high schools have increased sevenfold since 1900, while the population has increased approximately one-half, a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board shows. Growth of the system and broadening of the curriculum account in part for the increase, while the rise in teachers' salaries and increased cost of equipment and maintenance absorbed the rest.

The 1900 annual budget of \$214,900,000, according to the report, in 1924, the latest year for which figures are available, the annual budget amounted to \$1,820,743,000, an increase of 747 per cent and the equivalent of an expenditure of \$16.25 per capita.

"Taking into consideration the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar during the 24 years, as nearly as that can be measured in application to school expenditures, it would show an increase in expenditure per capita of about 200 per cent, from 1900 to 1924," the survey says.

Western States Lead
The four states ranking highest in public educational appropriations are California, which in 1924 spent \$159.35 per child from five to 17 years of age; Nevada, which in the same year spent \$129.19; Wyoming, \$106.23; and New York \$97.50.

"Pacific, middle western and mountain states prevail among those ranking highest in their public educational expenditures and accomplishments, and also show comparatively high expenditures in relation to their income," the survey shows. Colorado, with an expenditure of \$90.94 per child; Minnesota, \$86.48; South Dakota, \$81.26; Oregon, \$79.32; Washington, \$81.25; Iowa, \$79.77; North Dakota, \$77.42; Arizona, \$76.65; and Nebraska, \$75.57 are found in the top group, the report shows.

"Most of the states also rank high in educational achievement as determined by the degree of literacy, by the proportion of children of school age enrolled, the high school enrollment in proportion to grammar school graduates, and those who have graduated from high school to higher institutions of learning and other criteria.

"Among the eastern and highly industrialized states, New York ranks highest, with \$106.23 per child, followed by Ohio with \$88.74 and Michigan with \$88.74 also belong to the top group as regards educational expenditure per child and rank correspondingly high in results."

Private Schools Not Included
Expenditures for primary and secondary public schools are not in all cases an accurate index of the full measure of educational opportunities available in the state, the survey shows. The figures given in the report apply to public institutions of grammar and high school grade, and

CAPE COD CANAL
VOTE PROJECTEDSenate Debate Limited—Ac-
tion Demanded on Amend-
ment Passed in House

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Faced with the prospect of a night session as an alternative to action on the proposed purchase by the United States of the Cape Cod Canal, the vote in the Senate on the pending amendment to the Rivers and Harbors Bill, which has already passed the House is expected forthwith.

FREE TRADERS
MEET IN LONDONQuestion of Consumption and
Production Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—An international congress of free traders has been sitting in London. Delegates have attended from France, Germany, Italy, Holland, the United States, Britain, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

The chief resolution passed urged "a free trade solution of the world's existing grave economic and financial difficulties." It also claimed progress already made as evidenced by (1) The creation of many new national organizations definitely formed to work for international free trade; (2) The rapid multiplication in various parts of the world of bodies working either for the entire abolition or for a great reduction of tariffs. These included the International Chamber of Commerce, the Central European Economic Committee, and the Town and Country Union in Australia.

Speakers at a dinner subsequently given were Sir Hugh Bell, the well-known iron master, Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Liberal member of Parliament, and Harry Platt, president of the Netherlands Free Trade Union.

Sir Hugh Bell said if they could only get the world to believe that there were more consumers than any other class of mankind they would be very far on the way to universal free trade. If they could get everybody to believe that he consumed more things than he produced he would see that his interest was that things should be as cheap as possible. The chief dispute was over the non-recognition of that principle. Pleas had been put forward that, by means of combinations of sellers the price of that commodity should be raised. "I am a consumer as well as a producer of coal," he said, "and the thing I desire is to have my coal cheap."

RADIO CORPORATION DEVICE
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Radio Corporation of America has been working on a device synchronizing sound with the motion picture and has reached a point in development of it where demonstration will be made shortly.HARVARD-TECH ADVICE
ON TRAFFIC INVITED

Traffic experts at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be invited to assist the recently formed Cambridge traffic board in making a thorough study of the city's traffic problem, according to recommendations which the board will present this evening at a meeting of the Cambridge City Council. The board will also invite Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, to submit his views about insuring greater safety for school children. No action is planned by the traffic board until the first of next year.

B. & W. EMPLOYEES
REFUSE WAGE CUTS

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Dec. 21 (AP).—Employees of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company have voted unanimously to accept a proposed temporary 10 per cent reduction in wages, according to announcement by officials last night. The result of the balloting was presented to Receiver Franklin T. Miller, and it is anticipated that conferences will be called to straighten out the situation.

WORLD COPPER OUTPUT

The world's output of copper in November is placed at 153,405 short tons, compared with 141,300 tons in October, and the output of zinc 119,131 tons, compared with 117,515 tons the month before.

Aerial Survey Now Under Way
in Swift River Water ProjectAirplanes Taking Pictures More Than Three Miles
in the Air of Area to Be Used as
Map by Engineers

Aerial photography is playing a part in solving the problems of design of the Swift River Reservoir for the Boston metropolitan district water supply, according to Karl R. Kennison, designing engineer on the staff of Frank E. Winsor, chief engineer of the water commission.

The Fairchild Aerial Survey Company of New York, to whom a contract was awarded about three weeks ago has already taken approximately 60 per cent of the photographs needed the company's Boston representative said, but completion of the job depends on weather conditions.

An area of about 100 square miles in all will be covered by the survey. Of this, it is estimated, the water of the reservoir will cover an irregularly shaped section of about 39 square miles. The cost will be approximately \$5400 for a basic map and perhaps a few hundred dollars additional for enlarged photographs of local areas.

The photographs are taken from airplanes flying at a height of 16,000 feet, and are snapped so that one picture overlaps another until a complete map of the area is pieced together. The map then is at a scale of 1200 feet on the ground to one inch on the photograph.

Pioneers in Telephone Field
Honored in New Exchange NameSubstitution of Hubbard for Main Recalls Four Men,
Bell, Watson, Sanders and Hubbard, Who Made
Present-Day System Possible

Recollections of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who lived at 35 West Newton Street; Thomas A. Watson, practical electrical man; Thomas Sanders, Haverhill leather merchant who furnished the money for the enterprise, signing \$120,000 in notes, a sizable fortune in the 70s, and Gardiner Greene Hubbard of Cambridge, whose daughter, Mabel, Mrs. Bell married, are brought forth today with the initiation of Boston's latest exchange, named after Hubbard, and not as a play on "Hub," Boston's nickname, as many are prone to believe.

With the passing of Main and the complete switching apparatus in use by next summer, Hubbard, which substituted Pilgrim originally suggested, serves as an everlasting memorial to the four men. Hubbard was the leader, organizer and seller of the group. His father was a judge on the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Hubbard, a patent attorney, in 1883, was influential in obtaining gas for Cambridge, and also helped Boston get pure water and a street railway. He also established a school for the blind in Cambridge, and was the State. The romance between his daughter and the young inventor brought him into touch with the device on which Mr. Bell was working. In June, 1876, the instrument was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and won the praise of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil.

That same year the Bell Telephone Association was formed, with Hubbard as trustee, Sanders treasurer, Bell electrician, and Watson superintendent. Later it was renamed the Bell Telephone Company, with Hubbard as president. The mention of rates was made in the fall of 1877 when E. T. Holmes, who conducted the express calling station at 342 Washington Street, suggested \$15 a month for service, later accepted.

On Feb. 4, 1876, Bell obtained his first patent. At the end of 1877, when there were 778 telephones in use in the world, times looked gloomy, and Hubbard alone of the four kept up the liquor habit.

On Feb. 4, 1876, Bell obtained his first patent. At the end of 1877, when there were 778 telephones in use in the world, times looked gloomy, and Hubbard alone of the four kept up the liquor habit.

Toronto Invades
Boston Ice Tonight

The Toronto St. Patricks make their initial debut on local ice against the Boston Bruins at the New Boston Arena tonight. The teams have not met since the previous season, when the St. Patricks have been unable to climb above last place in the Canadian division of the National Hockey League.

The St. Patricks had various difficulties at the start of the season and have been "beaten" through and through. In the coaching, the team has failed to get out of last place. It has a unique record in that it is the only team in the league that has lost all its games against Ottawa to its credit and a victory over the Chicago Black Hawks, at present tied for the lead of the American division.

Frequent reports have "sifted out" from Toronto that the defense is weak; but the figures in the standing show that the offense is the real weakness, for the goals scored against the St. Patricks are hardly more than average, but the total goals scored by the team are low in the league.

In the last three games the St. Patricks have been shut out by Montreal, 2-0; by Toronto, 2-0; and by the Bruins, 3-0. The team's 16 goals were scored in three games, leaving only three goals to be divided over the rest of the season.

The team on paper is much stronger than last year's, particularly with the added strength in replacements, which, however, may not prove the means of lifting the Toronto team to a high place before the long season terminates, wherein replacements are expected to count heavily.

For the first forward line the St. Patricks can send out C. H. Day in center, William J. Carson, former University of Toronto star, on right wing and Irving Bailey, formerly captain of the Peterboro O. H. A. team, on left wing. For replacements Corbett Denny, brother of the Ottawa player and with Saskatoon last season, takes right wing; Pierre Belisle, a feisty, former London, O. H. A. player, on right wing, and Daniel Cox, former Port Arthur player, Allan Cup champion last year, at left wing.

On the defense there is considerable shifting taking place between the veterans and recruits. Bert Corbeau and Albert McCord are the veterans, with William Brydget and Leo Bourgeault, the recruits. Brydget came from the Port Arthur team, as did Cox. Bourgeault, however, had more experience, having been with Saskatoon last year. The chief stronghold of the defense is none other than John R. Koch, veteran defenseman, who continues to excel despite the weak wall in front of him and the poor showing of the team.

The Bruins are traveling at their best and figuratively speaking should easily gain two points in the standing. The Bruins are the favorites, but it is so often the case in hockey that the leaders or those moving at top speed are frequently upset by teams that have been going poorly.

Rare Bunyan Book Goes to Harvard;
"Worthless" Volume Sold for \$10,500

Because a London Post office employee, one Miss Miller, caught sight of a worn copy of John Bunyan's "Book for Boys and Girls" in a sack of book odds and ends purchased ignorantly for a half-crown, Harvard University has acquired for its Bunyan collection this copy, which, when it had been restored to its original place, was sold for \$10,500.

The book has only 44 pages. It was printed in 1688. Now it is one of two known to be extant. The British Museum has a copy, but when it was purchased it was not considered so valuable as this and only \$500 was paid for it.

Who can say what travels such an unobtrusive appearing little volume has made since its covers were new in 1688? It appeared only four years in 1687. It appeared only four years in 1687. It appeared only four years in 1687.

BROADER GOOD WILL
URGED FOR EUROPE
GAS BOND ISSUE
HAS OPPOSITIONLady Murray Sees Need for
Welding Friendships

Building up of friendly feeling among different peoples is today the great need of Europe, Lady Murray, wife of Prof. Gilbert Murray, told a gathering of friends in a Quaker Round Table at Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, Sunday evening.

The necessity for material relief such as was administered during the war and the four or five years immediately succeeding it, no longer exists, she said, but there is a need for the spread of good will among the European countries. The centers established by the friends in different capitals of Europe, such as Berlin, Geneva, Warsaw and Paris are points from which good will radiates, she declared.

Lady Murray pointed out that the World Court and League of Nations provide machinery for the settlement of disputes, but that the machinery is subject to attack, but not the bonds. The first issue of preferred stock amounting to \$6,000,000, bears interest at 4 1/2 per cent, and the second issue for \$4,000,000, carries interest at 5 1/2 per cent.

Explaining the purposes of the petition, D. D. Barnum, president of the gas company, said that refinancing would result in a saving of interest to the amount of \$10,500,000 for the purpose of refunding \$10,000,000 of preferred stock. The objection was made by Joseph P. Bassity, a lawyer, of 35 Congress Street, who said the proposal was "an attempt to create a positive debt and saddle it on the public which will pay it in extra rates."

One objector appeared today at the hearing of the Commission on Public Utilities on the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,500,000 for the purpose of refunding \$10,000,000 of preferred stock. The objection was made by Joseph P. Bassity, a lawyer, of 35 Congress Street, who said the proposal was "an attempt to create a positive debt and saddle it on the public which will pay it in extra rates."

"Rockies" Inspired Writing
of "America the Beautiful"Katharine Lee Bates, Viewing "Fruited Plain" From
Lofty Peak, Started Hymn Sung to Many Tunes,
but Now Subject of \$500 Music Contest

Widespread response to the announcement of the state-wide contest for a musical setting of Katharine Lee Bates' "America the Beautiful," that shall be suitable for mass singing, has brought out the story of how the song came to be written, says Mrs. William Arms Fisher, of Boston, chairman of the contest, and first vice-president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, under auspices of which the contest is held.

In 1893, when on her way to Colorado where she was on the faculty of a notable summer school, Miss Bates stopped in Chicago. Visiting the World's Fair, the symbolic beauty of the White City greatly impressed her, Mrs. Fisher says.

Going thence to Colorado Springs, she saw the Rockies for the first time and spent three weeks at the foot of their "purple mountain majesties." At the close of the summer school Miss Bates with a party ascended Pikes Peak. Speaking of her brief ecstatic gaze from the summit, she says:

"It was then and there, as I was looking out over the sea-like expanse of fertile country spreading away so far under those ample skies, that the opening lines of the hymn floated into my mind. When we left Colorado Springs the four stanzas were penciled in my notebook, together with other memoranda, in verse and prose, of the trip."

The Wellesley woman soon absorbed time and attention again, the notebook was laid aside, and I do not remember paying heed to these verses until the second summer following, when I copied them out and sent them to the Chicago Herald, where they first appeared in print July 4, 1895. The hymn attracted an

unexpected amount of attention. It was almost at once set to music by Silas W. Phelps, and many other tunes were written for the words and so many requests came to me, with still increasing frequency that in 1904, I rewrote it, trying to make the phraseology more simple and direct."

Miss Bates says she has "given hundreds, perhaps thousands of free permissions for its use." It has gone not only to every corner of the land, but is sung in Australia, substituting that country's name for America. It is sung in Canada with the refrain "O Canada," and in Mexico with the refrain "Me Mexico."

"It has been sung to various old tunes and to many new ones, for it has been set to music often, perhaps, than any other hymn in a hundred years, yet no single tune has found universal acceptance or sung itself straight into the common heart of the Nation," Mrs. Fisher adds. "Whatever vogue any of the old tunes used with it have had is because the words were so loved that the most convenient vehicle at hand and ready-made was seized for lack of anything better."

The Nickerson Label
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Genuine English Broadcloth—Imported—also Madras, Cheviot, Oxford and silks. Shirts that fit correctly and maintain their lustrous finish. Priced \$2.00 to \$12.00.

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Bath and Lounging Robes—in wool, flannel, rayon and silk. Combining luxurious and rich appearance. Priced \$10.00 to \$75.00.

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Dress sets—Scarfs, cravats, vests—all indicating the refined taste of the wearer. Especially appreciated as gifts at this dress-up time.

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In attractive gift boxes. 1, 3, 6 and 12 to the box. Of finest quality linen, with or without initials. A long remembered gift. Priced 25c to \$3.00.

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Soldiers for sleep—these pajamas—some with collars—some without. Some in cotton—others in silk. Leading imported and domestic makes. \$3.00 to \$25.00.

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BOSTON

WOMEN'S PUBLIC DUTIES DEFINED BY LEGISLATOR

Study of Ward Politics Is Urged to Safeguard Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—"Women not only can win elections but we can make them worth winning," said Mrs. Katherine H. Goode in an address before mid-winter graduates at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Goode is serving her second term in the Illinois Legislature. She spoke on "Woman's Stake in Government." She added:

"Today a woman may, without being considered unwomanly, meet her woman's responsibilities wherever they must be met. We can focus our scattered energy on strategic points in public office and with the same expenditure of energy entertain reasonable hope of success."

"Tomorrow, may we predict, no woman will be considered truly womanly who evades those responsibilities or who makes no effort to help raise a degraded political standard first to a respectable and next to an honorable level. Tradition will not present so formidable a front to a younger generation."

Fuller Voting Urged

"The ballot they have and can use without self-consciousness. We have never really used it. We have studied the Constitution and can repeat the preamble, but unfortunately the Constitution never mentions precinct or ward committee—the source of political power. What shall it profit an American citizen if he can enumerate the duties of a Roman consul but has not learned the A. B. C. of his own political language?"

"We hear it said of the young folk today that they insist on facing the facts. Such a generation has not come a moment too soon. There are plenty of important facts that need facing. Let us hope that they will be willing to face the lamentable fact that 90 and 9 of our future citizens have so long been allowed to leave the grades of our public schools with no slightest working knowledge of their duties that it is their genius for co-operation and powers as citizens."

"Of the younger citizens I may say this, for organization, which gives us most hope. It will be easy for them to join with their neighbors for the common good."

"Let us not despair of the American political system by what we see about us. These results are in many cases not the results of the working of the system but of the neglect of it. The machinery itself is simple—it has to be simpler than the rules of bridge. If the ballot is too long it can be shortened. The beauty of the American system is that it contains an amending clause."

Before the Delicatessen
Looking back to her grandmother's day, "when there were no delicatessens round the corner, no refrigerating plants, no green vegetables in the winter market and no caterers to come in," Mrs. Goode pictured the changes that have come into the home-maker's life.

"Not only have processes gone from the home," she said, "but the young people and the others who helped her form the processes must now follow them into the factory. It is true that it did take a staggering burden off mother's shoulders, but it put one on her heart. For no longer was she able to control the quality of the food or regulate for

her young people the hours and conditions of labor. But our sense of responsibility for these matters so vital to our families is as keen as ever."

Women must regulate them through taking active part in government and to do so they must co-operate, Mrs. Goode insisted. "Nothing but the pull all together is likely to be registered," she declared, pointing out that this method is being rapidly learned by women in thousands of clubs.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY ELECTS NEW HEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Election of Dr. George D. Rosenkranz of Philadelphia, as president of the American Chemical Society, has just been announced here. Dr. Rosenkranz was chosen by a nation-wide ballot of the society's members in every state. He succeeds Prof. James F. Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and will take office on Jan. 1.

Dr. Rosenkranz is nationally known in natural science and industry. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1890, and received the Ph.D. from the University of Jena, Germany, in 1892.

Director of the American Chemical Society since 1919, Dr. Rosenkranz is now a member of its executive committee.

Systematic Savings Start Jan. 1 by saving 1 cent a day, 2 cents Jan. 2, 4 cents Jan. 3, doubling the amount every day, and you will have \$3,658,709.12 by Feb. 1.

Similar information was gathered in St. Louis.

The legislation proposed in Missouri is known as the uniform small loan law, developed and sponsored by

MISSOURI SEEKS LOAN FRAUD BAN

Law Proposed to Abolish Extortionate Practices by Money Lenders

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—Unscrupulous money lenders and salary buyers who exact exorbitant interest from persons of limited means will be put out of business in Kansas City and other large centers of Missouri, according to the terms of a proposal which will be urged at the next session of the State Legislature beginning in January.

The proposal is being sponsored by civic, commercial and other organizations in Kansas City and St. Louis, including Chambers of Commerce and Better Business Bureaus. Information gathered by a special committee representing these and other agencies here shows some loan concerns have been charging interest rates ranging from 250 to more than 500 per cent.

Wage workers and others who borrowed small sums from the concerns, in many cases giving their salary as security, have been forced to pay interest amounting to several times the principal sum, and the original loan still remained due.

Similar information was gathered in St. Louis.

The legislation proposed in Missouri is known as the uniform small loan law, developed and sponsored by

the Russell Sage Foundation and now effective, in some form, in 23 states. An investigation by the special committee here showed the law, with limited exceptions, was operating in an entirely satisfactory manner in the other states. The law is simple, its main provisions being these:

The maker of small loans, not exceeding \$300, is allowed to charge interest in excess of the legal rate, because of the risk, nature of security and expense of the small loan. The interest rate on such loans shall not exceed 3½ per cent a month. This, although higher than the legal rate usually allowed, is but a mere fraction of the amount charged by the existing loan concerns, it is explained.

Agencies desiring to do business under the small loan law must secure a license and furnish bond to the State. The business of each licensee would be subject to examination by the State Banking Department.

Penalties for violation would be severe, and attempts of unlicensed concerns to do business would meet severe punishment.

Linking of Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Is Studied by Long Island Town

Freeport, N. Y., Is Planning Joint Building—Both Organizations Watching Experiment

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A committee of 100 citizens of Freeport, L. I., has been named to plan for a joint building for the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

The appointment of this committee is regarded in informed quarters as indicative of a trend which may cause an entire change of policy in the two big organizations.

Commissions have been set up by both the "Y. M." and the "Y. W." to watch such experiments as the one in Freeport, and while no policy has been announced by either commission, the fact that co-operation is being undertaken with the consent of the national organizations is in itself held to be proof of a friendly desire to find a common solution for common problems.

Freeport is only one Long Island town which is working on such a project, although it has carried its plans further than Hempstead, which is considering the formation of a citizens' commission, and Floral Park and Great Neck, which are working out proposals for joint programs, but not for joint buildings.

Marshalltown, Ia., has a "Y. W." and "Y. M." housed in the same building, and Staunton, Va., has just adopted this policy. The "Y. W." growing out of a women's department in the "Y. M." The "Y. M." has about 200 branches with women's departments.

The tendency to use one building and to unite on some features of their programs has arisen mainly from a belief that it is cheaper, although opponents of the plan argue that there is very little saving if adequate equipment is provided for both men and women, and if separate leadership is given for the two groups.

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'Twin Cities' Displace Rivalry by Forming Civic Brotherhood

Good-Will Dinner Starts Era of Co-operation and Fellowship—Greetings of President Coolidge, Frank B. Kellogg and Herbert Hoover Commend Move

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—A new era of understanding and good will between the "Twin Cities" of St. Paul and Minneapolis was made a reality when several hundred business and civic leaders fraternized at Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, and resolved to go forward in unity in the future. By displacing old rivalries and competition with organized effort and mutual progress, they are expected to set an example for the rest of the region that will result in establishment of a great northwest brotherhood.

The good-will dinner attracted the

attention of the Nation's leaders and telegrams and letters came from President Coolidge, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. "Good will is a very comprehensive term," wired President Coolidge. "Wherever it exists it makes for better understanding in various business and social relations of life."

Mr. Kellogg telegraphed his congratulations and encouragement "as a citizen of St. Paul, having equally at heart the interests of St. Paul and Minneapolis."

Mr. Hoover, praising the new attitude between the two cities, urged their co-operation in the development of internal waterways and their co-ordinated leadership in "a task so important to national welfare."

Theodore Christman, Governor of Minnesota, declared "we must get to understand each other better and to love each other more."

Exchange of Courtesies

Side by side at the dinner sat George E. Leach, Mayor of Minneapolis, and Laurence C. Hodgson, Mayor of St. Paul; Arthur R. Rogers, president of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association, who had as his guest C. R. Noyes, president of the Saint Paul Association, the city council of Minneapolis, which had invited the city commission of St. Paul; the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis whose guest was the president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul; the publishers of Minneapolis newspapers who were entertaining the owners of the newspapers of St. Paul; the leading manufacturers and retailers of Minneapolis who were playing hosts to the leading industrialists and dealers of St. Paul.

For five hours they mingled, faithfully pledging the end of rivalry, and thereby inaugurating a program of complete co-operation.

Co-operative Trade Effort

"This is the finest thing that has ever happened to the Twin Cities," said Mayor Hodgson. The affair was described by Mr. Noyes as the beginning of "an era of friendliness and open-mindedness and openheartedness."

"This occasion marks an epoch and is a glorious promise for the future,"

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COTTON RAISERS PLAN CROP CUTS

Texas Growers Organize to Reduce New Planting by 20 Per Cent

DALLAS, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Cotton farmers of this State, credited with raising a fifth of the world's supply, are preparing a severe reduction in next season's acreage. Farmers in approximately 60 counties have formed organizations for the general reduction of acreage while pledges of reduction have been made from many planters in half a hundred additional counties.

An extensive movement for a cut in cotton planting is being promoted through a number of agencies, chief among which are the Texas Safe Farming Association, the Texas Bankers' Association, the Farm Labor Union and the recently organized Farmers' Marketing Association of America with headquarters in Dallas.

Estimates, based upon actual pledges from farmers, indicate a minimum reduction in next season's cotton acreage of 20 per cent. As a result of unusual circumstances during 1925, it is believed by officials of farmers' organizations that a change in Texas agriculture is being brought which marks a new era, both as to production and marketing. Last year, despite the exhortation of their leaders, the farmers planted a huge area to cotton, many of them at the expense of food and feed crops. They are harvesting a huge crop of cotton and selling it at a price which, because of the size of the yield, is declared to be insufficient to allow them a fair return for their efforts.

Favorable cotton weather is not always conducive to big yields in other crops, but this year unprecedented increases were shown in the 16 major crops of the State. Production increases in some cases are as high as 250 per cent over last year.

Further proof of the lasting nature of the pact is contained in an announcement that St. Paul officials and civic leaders have started plans for the entertainment of Minneapolis at a dinner to be held some time during February in the municipal auditorium.

TRENTON TO OBSERVE WASHINGTON'S VICTORY

TRENTON, N. J. (Special Correspondence)—Trenton is making extensive plans for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Washington's crossing of the Delaware and the capture of the Hessian army. One of the outstanding features of the program will be an address by President Coolidge.

The crossing was made eight miles above Trenton on Christmas night, 1776. At 9 o'clock on the following morning the advance on Trenton was begun that ended in the capture of the city and its Hessian contingent. This stroke saved Philadelphia, then the capital.

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—And at the Washington Street Entrance on the Street Floor is a Gift Booth, where gifts from all over the store are gathered together in one place. China, Lamps, Silverware, Fireplace Fittings, Pictures on the Third Floor—the floor that is a gift-store in itself.

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ESSEN WORKING ON PEACE LINES

Industry Active at Krupp's, but Only Fourth of War-Time Number Employed

By HUGH F. SPENDER

ESSEN (Special Correspondence)—Essen is in the heart of what may be called the "Black Country" of Germany. It is the hub of the great industrial area known as the Ruhr. The Krupp Works here are five miles round and employ 34,000 people today. At the end of the war 115,000 men and women were engaged in these workshops, making engines of destruction. The directors of Krupp regret the days when they made enormous profits by making the munitions of war; but how much better it is that only 30,000 should be employed on the work of peace than four times as many on the hateful business of war.

Today the landscape, viewed from the top of the tower of Krupp's factory, is once more the scene of bustling activity. Factories and chimneys are belching forth smoke, the great wheels of the mines are revolving, while the distant sound of mighty stamps, flattening molten blocks of steel, vibrates through the air. It is a remarkable experience to be taken through the Krupp works and see the furnace doors open and vomit the liquid steel into the great vats which are to fill the molds. To watch the blocks of steel being lifted by mighty cranes, to be laid on the rollers which carry them backward and forward under the remorseless stamp which rises and falls to flatten them out, with a hiss of steam and a shower of sparks, is to realize something of the power and precision of modern industry.

Armament Plant Scrapped
The directors, under the eye of the Disarmament Commission, were obliged to scrap 90 per cent of their armament plant, to fill up the gun pits and to convert the machinery of war to industrial uses. But a day will come when they will realize what an enormous advantage the compulsory disarmament of Germany conferred on them, by compelling them to destroy their gun pits and adapt their machinery to the work of equipping the world by increased output.

It was interesting to see men in one of the Krupp sheds working on mass production methods, each doing his bit and sending his part of a machine on to his neighbor, who was similarly employed, the parts being rapidly assembled as the work was finished. The German workman, who is passive and phlegmatic, seems to take kindly to this rather monotonous kind of work. They grumble, however, at their low wages, which at Krupp work out at an average of 42 marks a week, for the total pay sheet, including women and boys. For this the man puts in 10 or 12 hours a day.

Workers Well-Housed
But if the German steelworkers' wage is lower than that paid for the same class of work in England, the Krupp men have the great advantage of better housing and lower rents, as compared with the workers in Sheffield and Middlesbrough. In no part of the world are the workers better housed, and one must go to Bournville and Port Sunlight in England to find anything like it. There is a delightful little settlement for the old age pensioners; there are schools, libraries, institutions, polytechnics and gymnasiums, a theater and a concert hall, where the workers' orchestra performs excellent music.

The German steelworker is probably not as highly skilled as the British. But he has the great advantage of the better organization and the lower overhead charges and distribution costs which are possible under great combinations. The Krupp firm is an example of a great combined effort. I was particularly struck in going over the works by the admirable co-ordination of the various processes of manufacture. In each shed a certain process is begun and completed, until all the parts of a machine are finished.

British and German Factories
The Vickers people declare that the best British factories are as well equipped as the German. But the Germans score by better organization. It is rare to find an English factory with a research department. But the German chemist is at work all the time, inventing and planning, distilling, extracting, and presently, it is said, he will be able to produce oil from coal on a commercial basis. To their chemists the Germans owe the fact that their use of coal, including lignite, is the most scientific in Europe.

While British coal owners and miners brought all but five blast furnaces in the United Kingdom to a stop, and reduced the output of iron and steel to a few thousand tons a month, the Germans have been perfecting their plans, and now employ their fuel so wisely and efficiently that, although the war deprived them of 40 per cent of their coal, they have all they need for their factories and something over to export. The stocks

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of coal and coke which were piled high in the Ruhr when the British strike began, have been cleared off; and the Ruhr mines are working at full pressure. Business is admittedly better.

Unemployment in Essen
But Herr Krupp is still far from employing the number of men who worked for him before the war, and there is considerable unemployment in Essen and the Ruhr towns. The German industrialists are pushing forward with huge combinations and trusts, drawing the French and Belgians in to supply what they have lost in the iron ore and steel works of Alsace-Lorraine. They hope by a reduction of overhead charges and costs of distribution, to effect great savings. They know that they must produce cheaply, and on a scale never dreamed of before, if the country is to find £125,000,000 a year for reparations.

But nothing could be better than

Firemen's Toy Repair Shop Brings Good Cheer to Children

Shining Eyes of Little Folk Make Up for Lack of Shine on Station's Brasswork—Station House Radio and Checkers Put in Background

ESCANABA, Mich., Dec. 17 (Special)—There hasn't been a game of checkers played in the City Hall station of the Escanaba Fire Department for a month. The radio set "signed off" on Thanksgiving, yet it would be difficult to find a happier group of firemen, citizens say. Also a new rule has been posted on the bulletin board. It reads: "Children Keep Out." Here is the reason.

Toys, toys, toys, heaps of them, are occupying all the space in the fire

up clock-spring driven toys. Others of the men are doll specialists. Wooden toys, sleds without runners, rocking horses without wheels go to a well-equipped carpenter's bench manned by a man who knows exactly what to do about it. The dolls' complexions are restored by a paint brush in the hands of Arvid Johnson, chief of the fire department. Once in a while, when an electri-

No Time for Checkers These Days



Firemen at Escanaba, Mich., Become Toy Repair Specialists and Many Homes Will Be Brightened by Toys Once Discarded and Now Being Rehabilitated as Holiday Gifts for Needy Children.

that the brain and muscle of Germany should be directed to this task of making good and winning the first place in industrial efficiency. It means that the Germans are beginning to fill their pockets again; and a nation which has something in its pocket after years of hardship and loss of wealth is likely to prove a far pleasanter neighbor than a nation which has no prospect of recovering its losses.

ITALIAN FINANCES IMPROVE

By Wireless
ROME, Dec. 21—Official Treasury returns published this morning show that the first five months of the financial year ending Nov. 30 closed with a surplus of 120,000,000 lire against 101,000,000 at the end of October. There has also been a reduction of 400,000,000 lire in the internal public debt, which stood at the end of November at 84,779,000,000 against 91,309,000,000 last June.

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municipal welfare department, the child welfare committee of the Woman's Club and other agencies. The entire city takes an interest in the project. Last year, for instance, four additional dolls were found to be needed at the last minute. The proprietor of a leading department store was advised of the shortage, and he instructed the firemen to "come over and get what you want."

"Maybe the brass work around the station isn't shining as it should," said Chief Johnson, "but there'll be a lot of shining eyes on Christmas morning because the boys have neglected their regular polishing chores, and that's a heap sight better, don't you think?"

TELESCOPES BOXED FOR AFRICAN TRIP

Harvard Moving Station From Peru to Orange Free State

Announcement that the Harvard astronomical station at Arequipa, Peru, is to be removed to South Africa, was made last night by Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the astronomical observatory at Harvard, through the Associated Press. The change will be made, it was explained, because of more favorable climatic conditions prevailing in South Africa.

The South American observatory, commonly known as the Boyden station, was established in 1889, and has been one of the largest in the southern hemisphere. The new Harvard station will be in Orange Free State, near Bloemfontein and will have increased equipment. The move, Dr. Shapley said, was made possible by the International Education Board and Harvard.

The telescopes at Arequipa, including half a dozen instruments ranging down from the 24-inch Bruce, are being boxed this month. With several others to be installed in the new station the observatory will remain one of the largest in the southern hemisphere. Dr. J. X. Paraskewopoulos, who has been superintendent of the Arequipa station for several years, is in charge of the undertaking.

GOVERNOR FOR FALKLAND ISLES

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Arnold Wignall, Hodson's appointment to be Governor of the Falkland Islands, in succession to Sir John Middleton, is announced. Mr. Hodson has had a distinguished career in widely separated parts of the world. He served with the Australian Commonwealth contingent in South Africa in 1902 and was British Consul in Abyssinia, 1919-23. He has also lived in Queensland.



Cheer From a Wheel Chair

Chicago Special Correspondence

If a railroad man becomes incapacitated and thinks his days of usefulness are over, the Burlington Railroad knows one way of cheering him. It sends out the word to a former brakeman in a wheeled chair some 2000 miles away. For more than a score of years this man has been actively helping the relief department of the railroad cheer up the discouraged.

"Whenever anyone is particularly blue on account of disability, we ask Howard Cleveland to get in touch with him," said J. T. Williamson, superintendent of the relief department. "Although his case was one of the most serious we ever had, he has made himself happy by service to others. He directs athletics, promotes playgrounds, leads civic drives and is otherwise active in his community, and he is never too busy to help someone in trouble."

Recently, the case of a much discouraged disabled man was brought to our attention. We wrote Mr. Cleveland about it. A closely spaced four-page letter full of encouragement for the one in trouble was the reply.

Mr. Cleveland, now living in Long Beach, Calif., is widely known among employees of the railroad for his voluntary services to the department from which he has received support since he was disabled.

A two-foot file of correspondence covering the 23 years the relief department has been caring for him pictures the intimate interest he has maintained in the department's work for others.

"His own useful life and happy outlook are encouraging to everyone," said Mr. Williamson. "During the World War, Mr. Cleveland was active in Y. M. C. A. work and in directing Liberty Loan drives. No time or circumstance has found him idle. And incidentally, he has given

himself the education he needed for his new career, a schooling obtained by correspondence and the will to do. "His home town of Long Beach has made him a member of its Board of Freeholders and chairman of its committee on parks and playgrounds."

NEW YORK WALKERS SOON GET RESPITE

New Traffic Rules Go Into Effect in Fortnight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The "open season" for pedestrians in New York will end on Dec. 31, when the new traffic regulations issued by the Police Department go into effect. Pedestrians are assigned the right-of-way over vehicles at crossings where no policeman is present and the traffic light control system is not in operation.

Speed regulations specify four miles an hour crossing a sidewalk; eight miles an hour on any congested street or when turning corners or when crossing or approaching an intersecting street on which there are car tracks; 10 miles an hour approaching any bridge or passing a school during school hours.

The regulations contain a provision against reckless driving and one against the unnecessary blowing of horns. Traffic light control systems must be obeyed where no police officers are present.

CANADA TO EXPORT MACHINERY

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Machinery to the value of \$1,000,000 is to be purchased in Canada, as far as possible, by H. L. J. Butler of Hobart, Tasmania, who has arrived in the Dominion for this purpose. The machinery is for making tires, and will be part of the equipment of the recently organized manufacturing company, known as the Rapson Tire & Rubber Company of Australia, with headquarters at Hobart, whose capitalization is \$5,000,000.

ANTI-SLUM PLAN MAKES HEADWAY

State Housing Board Opens Campaign to Give New York Better Rents

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The State Housing Board is initiating an active campaign to awaken the interest of New York business men in raising funds for carrying out its project to replace New York slums with model apartment houses, renting monthly at \$12.50 a room.

Members of the Merchants' Association, the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce will be invited to attend a luncheon meeting, at which the board's plans will be discussed.

Darwin James, chairman of the Housing Board, in a letter to L. R. Eastman, president of the Merchants' Association; F. H. Ecker of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, and Ralph Jones of the Brooklyn Chamber, asks their co-operation in arranging the meeting. Mr. James said that he was issuing the invitation of the request of Alfred E. Smith, Governor.

"We have demonstrated to our satisfaction from the studies already made that the State housing law offers a practical method of abolishing the worst housing in congested areas," the letter said. "I know nothing so vital to the business life of this great city as for the city to rid itself of our tenement areas, which were declared unfit for habitation 20 years ago and which are still in the same condition."

FARMERS IMPROVING TIME

FARGO, N. D.—North Dakota farmers are improving their winter spare time by enrolling in the practical farm correspondence courses offered by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

The Statler Building
Announces that among the tenants of its stores will be
Underwood Typewriter Co.
occupying the entire second floor
RECENTLY ANNOUNCED:
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ROYALTY IS DECLARED TO BE NECESSITY IN BRITISH EMPIRE

Crown Is Described as Link Which Binds All the Component Parts

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The paramount importance of the Crown as the link which binds together the component parts of the British Empire was the dominant note in the press comment on the report of the Imperial Conference.

"The chief fact," says the Morning Post (Conservative), "that the governments of Great Britain and of the self-governing dominions are all equal under the King. From the Crown they derive authority, and to the Crown they owe allegiance."

And again: "The Crown, being the source of power and the center of allegiance, is thus recognized as the one indispensable institution of the Empire."

The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) declares that "the center and unifying principle of the whole structure is the Crown." The Westminster Gazette (Liberal) describes the

Crown as "the symbolic link" of the Empire; the Financial Times calls it "the binding link"; while the Daily Mail says: "The union between the states of the Empire is a personal one through the Sovereign. That fact gives to the Crown extraordinary importance and influence, which is bound to grow with time."

Control Now Removed
The removal of the last vestiges of control by the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster over internal affairs in the Dominions which was accomplished by the Conference is the fact which lies behind the Daily Mail's dictum that the influence of the Crown "is bound to grow with time."

As a result of the Conference the Dominions are now, in the words of the report, "in no way subordinate to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs."

Westminster, in fact, has voluntarily reverted to the position which existed until a few years before the

"Boston Tea Party" when it had nothing whatever to do with the management of Colonial affairs, these being entirely the prerogative of the Crown. To such an extent are the different parts of the Empire not "subordinate one to another" that the Manchester Guardian says: "This definition appears to carry with it every right, both in internal affairs and external relations, except the right of secession, and it is difficult to see how even that could be denied if seriously demanded and pressed. The whole immense fabric is placed on a purely voluntary basis."

"Autonomous Communities"
The juridical situation which arises from the relationship of these "autonomous communities" . . . equal in status . . . and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations (as the Imperial Conference puts it) is one which gives the jurist food for thought.

The Imperial Conference remarks that the British Commonwealth "defines classification." The Journal de Genève asks: "Is it a personal union between independent states which have the same sovereign? Is it a league of nations, that is to say, a confederation of states? This theoretical problem could not be thrashed out without profound study." The English papers prefer to leave the question alone, but almost all refer to the fact that the relationship is not fixed and that it will continue to change in the future as it has done in the past.

Common Defense Policy
The Imperial Conference emphasized the need for a common defense policy, and also said of the conduct of foreign affairs generally that "it was frankly recognized that in this sphere, as in the sphere of defense, the major share of responsibility rests and must for some time continue to rest, with His Majesty's Government in Great Britain."

Several newspapers comment upon the significance of the words "for some time," which involve, in the opinion of the Daily News (Liberal), "paraphrasing the Imperial Conference report, 'a definite scheme is being developed for a closer personal touch between Great Britain and the Dominions and between the Dominions themselves.'"

Mention of the methods of communication between the different governments have been drastically revised by the Imperial Conference. Formerly governor-generals used to receive messages from the British Government to pass on to the Dominion premiers; now the British Government will communicate direct to the premiers who will pass the information to the governor-generals. Practically the only newspaper to comment on this change is the Conservative Morning Post, which remarks that it seems to be "a pity."

The Daily Express also points out that the Dominion premiers will in future be able "to advise the King direct on the appointment of governor-generals" whereas "for many years, the British Government has regarded recommendations for these appointments as a form of party patronage."

In practice, however, it is not expected that there will be any immediate change in the appointment of local men as governor-generals instead of men from Great Britain, the one exception being in the case of Ireland which already has a local governor-general in the person of Timothy Healy.

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YOUTH OF EGYPT GOING TO SCHOOL

Native Boys' and Girls' Education Directed Toward Technical Subjects

CAIRO, Egypt (Special Correspondence)—Speaking recently on the policy which the Government of the Sudan is following in regard to the education of natives of that country, N. R. Udal, acting principal of the Gordon Memorial College, quoted the following passage from Ruskin:

"Be assured that you can no more drag or compress men into perfection than you can drag or compress plants. If ever you find yourselves set in positions of authority, and are intrusted to determine modes of education, ascertain first what the people you teach have been in the habit of doing, and encourage them to do that better. Set no other excellence before their eyes: disturb none of their reverence for the past . . . but cherish above all local associations, and hereditary skill."

Fulfillment of this aim is sought by training the pupils vocationally and directing the courses on technical subjects to enable the people of the Sudan to earn their livelihood in the various occupations of the country.

Teaching of Girls
Girls must be taught their own language, religion, and household work, simple arithmetic, and baby welfare. At present there are only 11 girls' kuttaba (elementary schools), but progress in this direction must be attempted cautiously. The Girls' Training College is in Omdurman and is doing excellent work.

There are a few women's craft, of which the most important is spinning. Boys are trained to become craftsmen, craftsmen, merchants and clerks for commercial houses or officials in the Government. In the state-aided khawass (Koran schools) the subjects taught are Arabic, simple arithmetic, religion and hygiene. In kuttaba (elementary vernacular schools) Arabic, arithmetic, religion, geography, object lessons, agriculture, hygiene and simple history of the Sudan are inculcated.

Technical schools with workshops have been opened in Khartoum, Omdurman and Atbara, where instruction is given to fit boys as carpenters, blacksmiths, builders, tin-smiths, stonemasons, potters, etc. Boys enter the primary schools for a four-year course in which the subjects taught are English, Arabic, arithmetic, religion, geography, history and hygiene.

Higher Education
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INDIA TO BETTER NATIVE STATUS
Educational Colony Is to Combine School With Industrial Teaching

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Calcutta University has taken up the study of the problems of poverty and unemployment in a serious way, and has enlisted the services of Capt. J. W. Petavel, a lecturer and enthusiastic exponent of a definite scheme which may go some way at least toward solving them.

Captain Petavel would start educational colonies, in which instruction in ordinary subjects would be combined with the teaching of practical agriculture or home industries. The colonies would be run on economic lines and would pay their way. Captain Petavel maintains that the price of the produce turned out by the pupils would be enough to defray the expenses of their education, thus releasing their parents from a serious burden.

At the end of their course the pupils would find themselves equipped with a practical knowledge of agriculture or of some industry with the aid of which they could make their way in the world.

A committee has been formed in Calcutta with the help of the Provincial Governor, Lord Lytton, who is also chancellor of the university, to put the scheme into operation. If the experiment is successful it may secure widespread acceptance in this country.

The educational colony, in Captain Petavel's words, would combine into one the functions of the elementary schools, farm schools, demonstration farms, and seed farms in their villages or group of villages. They would not only teach agricultural

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QUEENSLAND USING MORE TELEPHONES
BRISBANE, Queensland. (Special Correspondence)—The growth of telegraph and telephone lines in Queensland within the last three years has been phenomenal. Lines which have cost more than £2,600,000 have been erected, and many large and important works are now being undertaken. Soon a telephone service will have been established between Cairns and Brisbane, which means that the people of Cairns will be able to speak to the people of Melbourne, 2500 miles away, and later with Adelaide. Not long since a telephone test was conducted between Townsville, in north Queensland, and Wyndham, in northwest Australia, a distance of 6700 miles.

The department, which is controlled by the Government, now has 410,000 telephones in operation, equal, roughly, to seven telephones for every 100 persons in the Commonwealth. In Queensland, despite the enormous distances to be traversed, there are five telephones to every 100 persons.

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Fifinella's Sale comes as a real boon to the woman whose income is limited, but whose taste rejects anything but the best in the way of clothes. At 43, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD and 69 WELBECK STREET, the most charming AFTERNOON and EVENING dresses, as well as COATS, HATS and SPORTS-CLOTHES are now being offered at "end-of-the-season" prices, which brings them within the reach of all.

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work and farm management to the pupils, but would also serve as an object lesson in economic cultivation to the farmers of the surrounding country.

Educational colonies may be industrial as well as agricultural. The industrial education colony would be situated near towns or large villages, and selected boys with an industrial bent from all the colonies would be sent to them to be taught the manufacture of ordinary articles such as soap, matches, and so forth.

The industrial and agricultural colonies could be linked up by a co-operative system of mutual exchange of products. The industrial colonies would be supplied with the provisions they need by the agricultural colonies, and the latter would in return be supplied with articles manufactured in the industrial colonies. The activities of the educational colony might be extended even to large-scale industries.

Captain Petavel expects that there will be people in the towns ready to finance educational colonies in distant villages on the understanding that they would be paid interest in kind on the capital advanced.

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News of the Stage—Musical Events

The Charlotte Cushman Club

Philadelphia Special Correspondence

THE smart clubhouse at 1010 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, is a practical expression of how it is possible for young women of the theater, whatever their years, to have a home awaiting them in this city when on tour.

It began this way. Something over 18 years ago Mrs. George Spencer Morris was spoken to on the street one evening by two young actresses who asked if she could direct them to a boarding-house. Mrs. Morris, after finding a way to help them, became increasingly convinced that a properly appointed house to meet such a need would be a good thing, not only for its guests but also for her city. She collected a fund, but was unable, alone, to complete the work, and when, three years later in 1907, she learned that the Philadelphia chapter of the Actors' Church Alliance also saw the necessity for such a "club," as it was later called, Mrs. Morris placed the sum she had collected at the disposal of that nonsectarian organization and joined hands with it in forming the Charlotte Cushman Club at a meeting on Nov. 15, 1907.

The house, at 322 South Tenth Street, the following January was a joyous occasion. This place was soon found to be too small, and one year later the club moved to Twelfth and Locust Streets, where it thrived for 12 years. Again demanding larger and finer quarters, it marched onward to its present location, where it has been growing for six years and continues to look for a way to accommodate more than the 50 actresses which fill it to the brim.

The success of the Charlotte Cushman Club is, only in a small measure, due to the reasonable rates the guests pay, the real achievement being the constantly maintained atmosphere for nearly 19 years of a happy and well appointed home.

Actresses frequently arrive in a city barely in time for their evening's performance, sometimes the company arrives late at night and even when arriving early with time to spare, they often have to use it in the wearying search for a comfortable place, suited to their requirements and within the means at their disposal; and many times they have to search again, the place first considered having turned out to be undesirable.

The success of the Philadelphia club is due to the splendid advantage it has always had of having sponsors not only of recognized influence, but who have given personal time and guidance to enhance its utility, comfort, beauty and reputation.

The club has 27 delightfully furnished rooms, decorated in good taste, has more hotel conveniences than many homes, and is more homelike than most hotels. John C. Martin, chairman of the house committee, has recently presented the new, bright and characteristic furnishings for the dining-room, in which the fifty members and their friends enjoy a fine dinner, attractively served from 5:30 to 6:45, gentlemen being admitted to the house after 1 p. m. The walls covered with photographs of the great and popular ones of the profession, many of them autographed, help to stimulate the ambitions, if it were needed, of the club members. To be a guest in this unusual room, to hear the torrent of energetic and earnest conversation made merry with laughter coming from this bevy of stage women, with occasionally an already arrived star among them, is to partake of a dinner thoroughly relished and long to be remembered.

Mrs. Pope Yeatman has given the club its self-operated elevator which connects with the rooms, many of which are named after celebrities of the theater. Lillian Russell took personal interest in furnishing the room named after her. Adele Ritchie Post, Grant Mitchell, and many others of the profession, including the Actors' Equity Association, have lent practical aid.

Mrs. Samuel Chew, president for three years, is now honorary president and the vice and honorary presidents are Mrs. James Large, Miss Louise Wood, Mrs. Lewis Breyer, Mr. Arthur Peterson, Mrs. Morris (the originator of the club), Mrs. Sydney E. Hutchinson, and Mrs. Otis Skinner; all of whom have done much to adorn and maintain the standing of this women's club. The hard-working board of managers, including Miss Frances C. Griscom, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, and others lend the lively interest which help to make it an asset to Philadelphia.

The dues and rates for accommodation must be reasonable and the club is partly maintained by its associate membership and its annual all-star benefit, the present chairman of which is Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, assisted by Newton W. Potts. Mrs. Potts has, since its inception for 19 years, given the club his untiring, loving interest and much appreciated support. Through his visit to Chicago, a Charlotte Cushman Club was organized there, and is now in operation under the guidance and interest of Mrs. Joseph B. Long, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, and Mrs. Charles Kohl.

There is no entrance fee to these clubs and the dues are nominal. New player-members may come to their club home at any time, if they have wisely written ahead, and they are necessarily and regretfully leaving every few weeks.

Successfully to govern such a kaleidoscopic group of personalities, which has practically no rules but the Golden one: to be supervisor, advisor, housekeeper and playmate, requires a young woman with a large fund of good humor, patience and wisdom to draw upon and such a one the club appreciates in having in Mrs. Edith S. Rice, the house secretary, who succeeds in this remarkable feat, helped by the fact that she enjoys it.

A recent development is a tastefully decorated practice room in the basement with piano and victrola, fine floor and hand rails for the dancers. The \$375 which was paid

for this room came from the sales of the costume department conducted by Miss Catherine Kennedy, genial and active assistant to Mrs. Rice. She is also hostess at the supper always served when the hungry ones return from the theater and to which they may bring their friends. Miss Kennedy is also guardian of the portal at this time, a post requiring strict impartiality and tact.

The girls and visitors revel in the two large and comfortable receiving-living-music-library rooms, filled with large pictures, books and mementos of that age of the theater which many of the younger ones never knew existed and which is opening their eyes to the real meaning of the profession they have adopted.

When a member's birthday is discovered, she finds an especially made cake at her table, decorated frequently with gifts from her associates, who enjoy the occasion with her. These with special activities devised by every member from the secretary to the cook for Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas, etc., give the members an opportunity to enjoy and express their appreciation of the home which they have come to feel is their own.

Among the many gifts which adorn the club is a beautiful dark green marble and antique brick fireplace, presented by Mr. and Mrs. George Arliss, handsomely equipped in old English fashion with, in place of a fender, a heavy bronze and brass "kerb" with its fire tools lying, not standing, on low racks in a most practical and inviting fashion.

Miss Henrietta Crossman lighted the first logs, and in winter evenings after the play and their supper may be seen and heard groups of girls, some seated on the floor in the firelight, partaking with their boy and girl friends in what they will remember later as the most enjoyable part of an actor's day, and looking up they may read on a brass plate over the hearth:

Warm your hands by the logs of fire
and your heart at the flame of
friendship.

Is a city without such a club really doing its best for itself?

It is well that Boston has at least been thinking seriously of having one.

Fritz Reiner Sets Wide-Ranging Program

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The eighth pair of concerts of the season by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was presented in Emery Auditorium on Dec. 17 and 18. Fritz Reiner conducted. Karl Brannell, Swedish contralto, made her first appearance in Cincinnati, as soloist. She was assisted, in the Brahms Rhapsody, by the Orpheus Club, a male chorus of 100 voices.

Mr. Reiner compounded a program unusually wide in its range, but without embracing anything that could be called strictly "modern." It covered a period of more than 200 years, and made use of seven different composition forms. Amazingly enough, in spite of this, there was no essential break in the continuity of mood, and the sympathy of the composers was more outstanding than their variety. They were Corelli, Rossini, Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Wagner and Wolf.

The program was opened "with Corelli's Concerto Grosso No. 8, for string orchestra and harpsichord. It is called "Christmas Music," but it is not emphatically programmed for the year round. The Cincinnati Orchestra should by all means play this number on the occasion of their New York appearance, if only to show the possibilities of perfecting routine string choirs. But beyond mere mechanics, it has a singularity of intimate appeal, utter simplicity, intimate charm, lightness of touch, and dignity of manner that serve to recall their vividly to the mind of the world. For all our sophistication, we have not outgrown its limpid beauty, and it sets a standard at which our liberated aesthetic may well aim. The Seventeenth Century still lives!

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The stately splendor of Corelli, how much less have we passed the surging romanticism of Beethoven! The Fifth Symphony formed the following number on Mr. Reiner's program. He chose to read it in dynamic fashion, accelerating the tempo, enlarging the contrasts, and making it almost entirely emotional in its implication. That involves, naturally, a gratifying freedom from the pompous solemnity of the pedant. Reiner's Beethoven has little of the schoolman.

Karl Brannell was introduced to Cincinnati audiences under auspicious circumstances. She appeared in the Brahms Rhapsody for contralto, male chorus, and orchestra, on 53. It is meditative and restrained in mood, and ideally suited to a singer whose greatest qualification is commanding intelligence. Her singing is fundamentally thoughtful, and brings into play a rich liquid voice, clear in the upper register and broad in the lower. Her phrasing is artistic, her pitch sound, and her attack brilliant. Moreover, her vocal quality blended felicitously with that of the male chorus, the Cincinnati Orpheus Club, which supported her. Mr. Reiner's accompaniment was flawless. It is by an innovation to use a symphony orchestra as a basis for the introduction of a number of types of composition, and the rendition of works whose scope makes their hearing necessarily incomplete, so much the better for the symphony.

Mme. Brannell had ample opportunity to display her versatility in the song group which she presented. She chose two lieder of Schubert, "Tod und das Mädchen," and "Dem Unendlichen," and two arias from Wagnerian opera, "Erda's Warning" from "Ringgold," and "Brangäne's

from "Tristan." It was in the last number that she proved how well equipped she is for Wagner singing, and while her lieder were lovely, it is no disparagement to assert that Wagner's contralto roles should offer her her forte. That they are better adapted for use with symphony orchestra than almost any other short numbers in musical literature goes without saying.

The remaining two orchestral numbers on the program afforded a magnificent contrast. The first was the delicate Italian Serenade of Hugo Wolf, and the second the hoarse, overture to Rossini's "Cenerentola."

In the former, in addition to the beauty of splendid ensemble pianissimo, the audience was gratified by the superb phrasing of the viola solo, played by Edward Kreiner. In the second, the broad, obvious, and hilarious buffoonery of Rossini's comedy could provoke no finer response than unbridled mirth. Properly programmed and brilliantly played, it added a necessary touch to an otherwise too somber program.

"Man of the Forest"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Loew's Lexington Theater, "Man of the Forest," a motion picture adapted by Max March and Fred Myton from a story by Zane Gray, directed by John Waters for Paramount.

Jack Holt's new picture slipped quietly into New York via the Lexington Avenue circuit last evening, and even if Paramount has not seen fit to provide it with a first-run showing, it registers sufficient atmosphere and action to stand up beside many less interesting Broadway attractions.

John Waters, who has apparently been permanently assigned to the Holt unit, knows his mettle like a veteran director, and he has kept his picture moving at a fine pace from start to finish.

"Man of the Forest" is a regulation "western" picture, but distinguished by Mr. Holt's fine, upstanding presence, Mr. Waters' intelligent direction, and the novelty of a pet mountain lion who gives every evidence of rivaling the famous police-dog stars of the screen. Mr. Holt is again one of those wandering knights of the ranges, who rides valiantly to the rescue whenever there is anything to be rescued. In this instance it is an unsuspecting young lady arriving at a ranch infested with bandits, but instead of appreciating Mr. Holt's bold administrations in her behalf, she sets him neatly lodged in the local jail.

Fortunately Mike, the hero's loquacious pet, also takes to administering rough and ready justice, and extricates his master in true movie style. After a whirlwind wind-up, with the whole town engaged in solving the feud between the pseudo-sheriff and his intrepid ranger, the picture comes to rest with a contrite young lady confessing that it isn't any harder to tame mountain lions than charming maidens. And so, fairs, Mr. Holt is splendid and the picture is much good by upholding such a type of manhood. He is always convincing in his characterization, and rides his white horse with skillful abandon and vast determination.

Georgia Hale has not been well cast as the penitent girl of this latest Zane Gray tale, but El Brendel is capital as a humorous Swedish rancher. His comedy touches are delightfully administered, and it is obvious that Mr. Brendel has a brilliant future ahead of him in motion pictures. As to the extraneous material that Mr. Waters has enticed before the cameras with such dramatic and novel effect, only his honours can be awarded for histrionic should start a whole new series of animal studies on the screen. We may even have Kipling's "Jungle Book" some day with an all-star cast. Mr. Waters deserves credit for much in his direction and for the handsome night sequences toward the end of the picture.

R. F.

"Howdy, King"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—At the Morosco Theater, Anne Nichols presents "Howdy King," a romantic comedy by Mark Swan. Directed by Clifford Brooke. The cast:

Ruth.....David Leonard
Touring.....Eileen G. Audley
His Wife.....Marion Bushee
Guest of Hotel.....Frank Reymann
Ortega.....Alfred Kappeler
Hester.....Evelyn Reaney
Marla Bond.....Lorna Elliott
Jefferson Bond.....Harriet MacGibbon
Baron Felipe la Varra.....Louis Frobot
Johnny North.....Douglas MacPherson
Larry O'More.....Minor Watson
Countess Isabella D'Alvar.....Frank Otis
An Attendant.....Dorothy Beresford

Having once established the kind of an evening a visitor to the Morosco Theater these evenings is in for it is not entirely fair to unsympathetically praise the performance.

A review of "Howdy King" might almost be encompassed by stating that the title itself gives about as good a cue to what takes place at the performance as many paragraphs would do. Here is a three-act vaudeville sketch, a slapstick farce and a deal of horseplay or just plain circus clowning of none too high an order. From the rise of the first curtain until the finish of the last scene there is nothing that resembles truth in the performance. What the playwright left undone in the way of incongruity the actors finish. All in all this new offering of Anne Nichols (producer of "Abie's Irish Rose") is disappointing to those who like a little consistency in the theater. It was hoped

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Dorothy Stone, Appearing in "Crisis Cross," in Which Her Father, Fred Stone, is Starring at the Globe Theater, New York.

that Miss Nichols might offer something a little more worth while. In this performance—and it is very likely will be a financial success—is due to the attractive personality of Minor Watson. It is not difficult to imagine what could happen to this play with Mr. Watson out of the cast. It will be interesting to see what he will do with a real part.

There is a large audience for "Howdy King." It is not the kind of an audience that one sees at the Winthrop Ames production of "The Holt is splendid and the picture is much good by upholding such a type of manhood. He is always convincing in his characterization, and rides his white horse with skillful abandon and vast determination.

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the picturesque trappings of the bazaar and the caravan to please the eye. But for all the pains to be Arabian and dramatic, "The White Black Sheep" is little more than an average program picture. Constance Howard, Erville Alderson, William H. Tooker, Gino Corrado, Albert Prisco, Sam Appel, Col. G. L. McDonnell, and Templar Saxe are others in the cast.

R. F.

Duluth Little Theater

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence)—After a lapse of about five years, the Little Theater of Duluth has been revived. As a branch of the Drama League of America, it was early in the field of the Little Theater, and up to the time of the entry of the United States into the World War, owned its own theater building and produced many successful plays.

The revival has aroused so much interest that it almost amounts to a new movement in the city, although the corporate organization of the old group was utilized, the name being changed from Duluth Center of the Drama League of America to Little Theater of Duluth, Inc.

For the present, plays will be produced in various places which are available, but the organization aims soon to have a home of its own where all branches of play producing may be carried on.

The first play under the auspices of the new organization will be produced Jan. 7 and 8 at the Shrine Auditorium under the direction of J. Hooker Wright. The play is Clyde Fitch's "The Truth" and the cast includes Mrs. F. A. Patrick as Becky Warder, and Francis J. Webb as Mr. Roland. Both have had professional experience.

The program for the remainder of the season includes the production of two programs of one-act plays in February and March and a three act play, probably "The Dover Road," in April. It is hoped by the four performances to learn sufficient of the public taste for plays to enable the organization to complete a program for its second season which will satisfy that taste.

Tony Sarg's Marionettes will begin a New York engagement of two weeks on Dec. 22, at the Edyth Totten Theater. During the holidays there will be daily matinees at 3 o'clock and morning performances on Christmas and New Year's Day at 11 o'clock.

The Winthrop Ames version of "Snow White" will be the January production of the Children's Saturday Morning Theater at the Princess, New York. "Pinocchio" will be postponed until later in the season.

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"CRAIG'S WIFE"
With CHRYSTAL HERNE
By GEORGE KELLY
Author of "The Show-Off" and "The Torch Bearer"

Habima Troupe in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Exclusive Attractions, Inc., S. Hurok, managing director, presents Habima Players in the original version of "The Dybbuk," a dramatic legend in three acts by S. Ansky. Staged by E. Vachtangov, music by I. Engel, beggar's dance arranged by Laschiller. The cast:

First Batlan.....Ralkin Ben-Art
Second Batlan.....Ben-Chaim
Third Batlan.....Ben-Chaim
Meler.....B. Tschernitzky
Chonon.....J. Warshawer
Hennoch.....Benjamin Zernach
Messenger.....A. Prudkin
Ascher.....E. Winiar
Gnesia.....Ch. Grober
Sender.....D. Itkin
Jed.....Anna Kovner
Friede.....Tmima Yudelitch
Basia.....Tamar Robins
Lea.....F. Lubitsch
Zundel.....J. Winiar
Schulim.....Ben-Chaim
Dalphen.....Ralkin Ben-Art
Refuel.....Aron Meskin
Berchik.....S. Brook
Dvosia.....Winkler-Katchur
Dreisel.....Ch. Grober
Fachna.....Ch. Adelman
Nechuma.....Anna Paduli
Hivke.....Elisheva Factorowitch

The long looked for opening of the Habima Players from Moscow in S. Ansky's three act dramatic legend "The Dybbuk" has taken place, and the report on the performance cannot be as complimentary as the reputation of this organization had seemed to warrant.

It was expected that this group speaking in pure Hebrew would offer something in the way of a moving religious fervor that would live in the remembrance of those who witnessed the production, something like the effect produced by the performances at Oberammergau. But the production of "The Dybbuk" is just eccentric. Stylized it may be, if that is a virtue, but it is a performance that one watches, whereas it was expected that the performance would be one to be felt. Furthermore the characterizations in this performance are clear Russian types rather than clear Jewish types, and the net result of the performance is not very different in effect than that gained by watching a performance by one of the studios of the Moscow Art Theater or Maurice Schwartz's New York Yiddish Art Theater.

Any performance given by Russian Jews is certain to be interesting. They have the temperament for remarkable ensemble acting in particular, but this particular group needs sincere stage settings rather than grotesque bits of canvas of weird shapes tacked up here and there.

The performance of "The Dybbuk" by Maurice Schwartz at the Yiddish Art Theater two years ago was better, not only because it had more capable actors, but because it was more truthfully produced. The performance of the same play at the Neighborhood Playhouse last year was still better, largely due to the acting of Mary Ellis, but finally due to the sincerity of production. In the present production good performances are given by L. Warshawer, D. Itkin and Anna Rovina.

F. L. S.



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CENTURY THEATRE

THE HOME FORUM

From "The Song of the Ski"

Compassion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE in the history of the world has been as sincerely compassionate as was the master Christian, Christ Jesus. So deeply was he imbued with compassion for mankind that he spent his life of exemplary purity in loving admonition and earnest rebuke, in an endeavor to wake men from the lethargy of the doctrines that had grown into mere formal religious exercises and observances—doctrines that led humanity away from God and ever deeper into materiality. Compassion was behind all his activities. A hymn says of him:

"The loving friend to all who bowed
Beneath life's weary load,
From lips baptized in humble prayer,
His consolations flowed.

"The faithful witness to the truth,
His just rebuke was hurled
Out from a heart that burned to
break the fetters of the world."

This example of beatific compassion, as expressed and lived by Christ Jesus, has actuated the selfless life of every sincere Christian since then. Christ Jesus bequeathed the multitudes, on whom he had compassion because they were as sheep having no shepherd, in the words, "Come unto me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

The word "compassion" may be taken as meaning an encircling or all-enveloping love, a great sympathy that fails to remember how mankind may have gotten into its deplorable condition, and is concerned only with pointing the way out. The truly compassionate one recognizes no sacrifice in the redemptive work, but guides and comforts, advises and admonishes, leads and assists, tirelessly, pointing always to the goal of ultimate freedom from besetting and hampering difficulties.

It was from the pattern of Christ Jesus' life that Christian Science came into being. When Mary Baker Eddy found herself able to rise immediately from a sick bed, after contemplating the manner of Biblical healing accomplished by Jesus, she had only one aim in life, namely, to make available to other sufferers this method of divine healing. In her deep desire she was led finally to write down her revelation in a book,

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which is the Christian Science textbook. In this book she writes on page 226: "I saw before me the sick, wearing out years of servitude to an unreal master in the belief that the body governed them, rather than Mind. The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharisees, who to-day, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage."

The lot of every reformer is usually a hard one; and the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science was well aware of this, for she continues on the same page, "I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged." That Mrs. Eddy reached the desired goal has been proved by many thousands of men, women, and children who, through the divine method of healing which is revealed by Christian Science, have been relieved of their fettering claims of illness and of evil generally.

It is in times of illness, difficulty, and unhappiness that mankind looks about for compassion and relief. The person, however, who lends a willing ear to the rehearsal of mortal suffering, who is ready to exclaim at its severity, and to offer accounts of similar, perhaps even more sordid happenings, is not rendering compassionate service to his fellow-men. Dwelling on the various phases of material misery has never yet brought relief from it. Quite contrarily, it impresses more strongly on the sufferer that his lot appears to be a very hard one. What he needs and desires is healing, and this can never be gained by a contemplation of erroneous conditions.

Christian Science teaches that man's true and only real existence is spiritual, since God is Spirit, and since He created man in His own image and likeness. We read on page 276 of Science and Health, "When we learn in Science how to be perfect even as our Father in heaven is perfect, thought is turned into new and healthy channels, towards the contemplation of things immortal and away from materiality to the Principle of the universe, including harmonious man." The student who is progressing along this line will also be able to deal compassionately with his fellows, whom he may find in bondage to wrong beliefs. Thus all longing hearts, who reach out for spiritual healing, may find that God and heaven are here.

Making the Drama Democratic

AS WE look up and down the centuries for testimony of the sway of social and political systems over the literary interpretation of human life, we shall find that the drama has among all forms of artistic expression in language paid the most complete homage to the ideals of an aristocratic society. Comedy, to be sure, has from the beginnings of conscious theory among the Greeks been allowed to disport itself among high and low in the social scale; it may draw its characters from the most humble as well as from the most unworthy of human types. But traditionally comedy is devised for our lighter entertainment; we must not take it too seriously! Tragedy, on the contrary—does not Aristotle gravely insist?—must offer us the spectacle of those who are "highly renowned and prosperous, personages like Edipus, Thyestes or other illustrious men of such families." All beneath such exalted worldly station, we must infer, are beneath the attention of the serious dramatist. And as the doctrine of the lawgiver of antiquity dictated, so the practice with unquestioning allegiance conformed during no less than two thousand years. Until less than two centuries ago, the lives of the characters of high social rank alone were deemed worthy of important roles in serious drama. The rest of humanity did not exist except as servants or other necessary background—like stage property!

Then, as we know, something stirred European consciousness to the revolt which resulted in the vast change of modern society: the common man discovered and asserted his human worth. And even before the new social theory became formulated in any systematic creed, the ever-sensitive artistic faculty divined the spirit of the gathering movement of thought, and drew it unconsciously, heralded the new day in drama. In France it was that the great protest against an exclusively aristocratic drama was first defined, Denis Diderot, of "encyclopedic" fame inaugurated a new epoch by a boldly original series of essays in which he announced the advent of "le drame bourgeois." Supporting his theory by his own plays of intrinsically different merit but of the highest historical importance, he maintained for the first time that the true drama portrayed the existence of the mass of the people; that this was the proper social function of drama; and that it was the truest artistic function.

In this wholly novel broadening of the drama's view of experience, Diderot acknowledged with enthusiasm his immediate indebtedness to the plays of the Englishman, Edward Moore, to whom must be given the credit, in company with George Lillo, of originating domestic tragedy without, however, realizing the sweeping innovation which they had introduced. Both the French and the English pioneers immediately caught the attention of certain versatile and alert workers in Germany, and the

brilliant Lessing proceeded to inaugurate the first drama of the middle class in his language; first in "Miss Sara Sampson" (which in its very name revealed his enthusiasm for the new English realism in opposition to the traditional French formalism) and in the year 1787 in the altogether delightful play "Minna von Barnhelm." These beginnings, which represented sudden and fully developed protest against the tyranny of social prejudice—and may we not say social oppression?—in the drama, can hardly be overestimated in their importance. And the mere thought of the developments in range of the nineteenth and twentieth century play will be sufficient to remind us of the vast revolution so quickly achieved.

Through the last century, however, the revival of the three forms of the "society," the poetic, and the romantic play postponed the final triumph of the drama of the average man. Not until Ibsen framed his stark pictures of the common conflicts within the life of "ordinary" men, were the eyes of the world opened to the importance of this long delayed recognition. We may have whatever reservations we like about the morbid art of this Scandinavian genius, but we cannot question the power of his example. For he was the first to show on a large scale the dignity and mystery of fate in the lives of plain people. He thus inspired succeeding dramatists to explore the same areas of experience, and since his time the honest and realistic treatment of common life has become the outstanding dramatic advance of the past century.

In our own age it is of course John Galsworthy who has most impressively thrown the light of the stage upon the most humble and ordinary experience. As I review eight of his plays that lie before me I find that in every one the socially obscure—and indeed in more than half, the outcasts—play either leading or prominent roles. And I do not need to remind the reader that all his characters are so the more sharply and sympathetically limned as to exhibit deep human significance.

What Galsworthy has done in England many have accomplished with more or less success in America. By this vast improvement of horizons, the drama has at last caught up with the same broadening vision in the novel. We should hardly wonder at this comparatively slow progress, for the novel began to develop without the incubus of the tradition which restrained the growth of the drama. But once having glimpsed the possibilities of taking every class in society as its province, the drama has suddenly gone to extremes which perhaps the novel itself has not ventured to reach, at least in a professedly serious manner in the English language.

But some may have misgivings about so sweeping a generalization as I have here made. They may cite the lower and middle class characters in the plays of such Elizabethans as Dekker, Heywood, Ben Jonson, and of Shakespeare himself, and they will point out that notably in Ben Jonson such types are the protagonists. The answer is that in such plays as are not light comedy (which is excluded from our consideration) the purpose is satirical. Yet what shall we say of the importance of the Falstaff group in the Henry Fourth plays or of the Bottom group in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream"? One might reply that both functions as light comedy, but I believe that Shakespeare disclosed depths of character far below the surface of an apparently superficial and merely comic portrayal. Even in the lives of the outcasts and the humblest thinkers he shows us essential human values. Perhaps he is the great exception, then, in anticipating the recognition of democratic ideals in the drama, which I claim as the discovery of the eighteenth century.

In any case if we would grasp the full meaning of this widening of sympathies, we should realize that while the classical tradition insists that the universal elements in humanity can be presented only through the lives of elevated persons, the new dramatic ideal holds up the universal in the humble and obscure. No one has formulated this theory as Wordsworth did for poetry; so may we not profitably apply to the revolution in the drama his very words, "In the conditions of humble life the essential passions of the heart find a better soil in which they can attain their maturity, are less under restraint, and speak a plainer and more emphatic language?" Whether or not the most representative experience of men can be found more fully in one class of society than in another is a highly complex question. At all events we do not want any form of literary expression to confine itself to one class. But we can be grateful that the tyranny of the "renowned and prosperous" yielded in the drama to the recognition of a doctrine of equal rights for all.

The Gypsy

"Where do I live when I'm at home?"
The gypsy laughed to me.
"My heart-throbs' laid in the good red loam
And the sky was raised for my own rooftop.
As he carries his house on a shiny track
I carry the sky, like a snail, on my back.
Till it dabbles its eaves in the sea,
And when dark drops down and the roof grows thin
I haven't a place to be lonesome in.
For I look through the moon like a clean-washed pane
And a candle set
In the house of a friend where I'll come again."

"Where I wake, sun-up, with a fern leaf curled
In my crumpled palm, as a child could come,
That's where I live when I'm at home—
Right in the world."

—BRUCE HAYNELL in "The Arrow of Lightning."

Norse am I when the first snow falls;
Norse am I till the ice departs.
The curved wind wraps me like a cloak;
The pines blow out their ghostly smoke.
I'm high on the hill and ready to go—
A wingless bird in a world of snow:
Yet I'll ride the air
With a dauntless dare
That only a child of the north can know.

The bravest ski has a cautious heart
And moves like a tortoise at the start
But when it tastes the tang of the air
It leaps away like a frightened hare.
The day is gloomy, the curtains half-drawn,
And light is stunted as at the dawn:
But my foot is sure and my arm is drawn.

I poise on the hill and I wave adieu:
(My curving skis are firm and true)

The slim wood quickens, the air takes fire
And sings to me like a gypsy's lyre.
Swifter and swifter grows my flight:
The dark pines ease the unending white.
The lean, cold birches, as I go by,
Are like blurred etchings against the sky.
One am I for a moment's joy
With the falling star and the plunging bird.
And glad am I, as I near the leap,
That the snow is fresh and the banks are deep.

Come, ye maids of the vanity-box,
Come, ye men of the stifling air:
The white wind waits at your door and knocks;
The white snow calls you everywhere.
Come, ye lads of the lounge and chair,
And gird your feet with the valiant skis
And mount the steed of the winter air
And hold the reins of the winter breeze.

—WILSON MACDONALD, in "Out of the Wilderness."



The House-Place. From a Pen Drawing by W. A. Chase

Two Babies

Two Donkeys and the Geese lived on the Green, and all other residents of any social standing lived in houses round it. The houses had no names. Everybody's address was, "The Green," but the Postman and the people of the place knew where each family lived. As to the rest of the world, what has one to do with the rest of the world, when he is safe at home on his own Goose Green? Moreover, if a stranger did come on any lawful business, he might ask his way at the shop.

The Grey Goose remembered quite well the year that Jackanapes began to walk, for it was the year that the speckled hen for the first time in all her motherly life got out of patience when she was sitting. She had been rather proud of the eggs—they were unusually large—but she never felt quite comfortable on them; and whether . . . the season was bad, or what, she never could tell, but every egg was added but one, and the one that did hatch gave her more trouble than any chick she had ever reared. It was a fine, downy, bright yellow little thing, but it had a monstrous ugly nose and feet, and such an ungainly walk as she knew no other instance of in her well-bred and high-stepping family. And as to behaviour, it was not that it was either quarrelsome or mooping, but simply unlike the rest. When the other chicks hopped and cheeped on the Green about their mother's feet, this solitary yellow brat went waddling off on its own responsibility, and do or cluck what the speckled hen would, it went to play in the pond.

It was off one day as usual, and the hen was fussing and fuming after it, when the Postman, going to deliver a letter at Miss Jessamine's door, was nearly knocked over by the good lady herself, who bursting out of the house with her cap just off and her bonnet just not on, fell into his arms, crying—

"Baby! Baby! Jackanapes! Jackanapes!"

If the Postman loved anything on earth, he loved the Captain's yellow-haired child, so propping Miss Jessamine against her own door-post, he followed the direction of her trembling fingers and made for the Green. Jackanapes had had the start of the Postman by near ten minutes. The world—the round green world with an oak tree on it—was just becoming very interesting to him. He had tried, vigorously but ineffectually, to mount a passing pig that last time he was taken out walking; but then he was encumbered with a nurse. Now he was his own master, and might, by courage and energy, become the master of that delightful, downy, dumpy, yellow thing, that was bobbing along over the green grass in front of him. Forward! Charge! He aimed well, and grabbed it, but only to feel the delicious downiness and dumptiness slipping through his fingers as he fell upon his face. "Quawk!" said the yellow thing, and robbled off sideways. It was this oblique movement that enabled Jackanapes to come up with it, for it was bound for the pond, and therefore obliged to come back into line. He failed again from top-heaviness, and his prey escaped sideways as before, and, as before, lost ground in getting

The Solent

From the shore at Lee the whole of the Solent is visible. It is a graceful bend of water, entwining itself between wooded banks and spreading lawns. Its colour is silvery, rather than blue or green . . . save when the sun sets behind the New Forest and Rufus Stone in a conflagration deeply reddened or gloriously gilt by ancient dramatic stories. Often it is so calm that swans come sailing by, as though it were a great river, which it once was. But it is the large varied traffic in the Solent that makes this sea-vista be such an engaging panorama of maritime life.

The narrow reined stretch of water is always busy and lively and gay. Up and down it go the largest ocean vessels and the smallest coastal craft. Liners, warships, trading vessels, of every description, fishing-smacks, yachts—foreign samples of all the seas as well as British—frequent this cosmopolitan channel up to one of the great stations of the world's inter-communication. The large liners, with their gigantic, ponderous hulls, come along very slowly and cautiously—picking their way like elephants treading on treacherous ground. Buoys sway on all sides, denoting depths, and at night guiding lights gleam and twinkle. One marvels at the channel inside the Isle of Wight and up Southampton Water, enabling these leviathans to penetrate many miles into England. Their quiet presence and motion is hardly realized by one on shore, except by the perceptible ripples of water displaced by their draught and thrust up to our feet; but when they are in any special difficulty they snort and bellow for assistance from pilot or tug. In the surrounding scenery they are ludicrously out of proportion. They seem magnified, and dwarfed and dislocated. Land and vessel have almost exchanged characters in size and stability. These liners contain in their crew and passengers more human beings than the whole district of Lee could well muster.

The Solent is the marine playground of England for all and sundry. Wearied statesmen and city magnates, disguised in pea-jackets and duck trousers, cruise here; and paddle-wheel steamers ply from jetty to jetty, painting, racing, and happy. Throughout the summer sailing-craft—from the great white-winged yachts to the little red-winged boats, all of them beautiful—tack about the shores; and fishing-smacks with dark brown sails are still common. Now and then a stately full-rigged vessel gives to the scene a touch of antique romance and of unknown adventurous voyages.—LORD KILLANIN, in *The National Review*.

Glorious Langebergen

The pride and glory of the district of Robertson culminate in the Langeberg range of mountains. Composed of table mountain sandstone, it extends majestically along the north of the district in a wide, sweeping curve. An impassable rampart and formidable barrier, yet full of peace and tenderness, it is cleft only by the Cogmans Kloof between Montagu and Ashton.

It towers over the warm valley beneath, creviced and fissured in its entire length, with rugged ridges and peaks which press through fugitive cloud or filmy mist. Its haunting, elusive sunset shades of rose and pink and blue, through all their gradations, defy and baffle description. Their nearest portrayal can only come from the painter's brush and would need a Turner, with his magic touch, to experiment with their witcheries of light and color.

The more one sees the splendor of the range, the more its sublimity impresses. A serene joy awaits any Alpine climber and searcher after thrills. After a wet winter the steep slopes echo with the merry music of streamlets and waterfalls that scatter crystal spray in the valley below the music gives way to the sound of cooling doves and bleating flock, and trees that whisper and murmuring bees. Nature, live and sentient, then runs riot and appears to hold a never-ending festival and dance, in which sunbeams and shadows join.

If ever I have a carte blanche to propose, it shall be to the joy and ever-new revelation of the Langebergen that smile and sing in the clean morning air, that continue their harmony through the noon-tide, that chant a peaceful "Nunc dimittis" when the clear-cut sky line fades in the gloom of oncoming night. "Barth has not anything to show more fair."

Home Coming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The breakers roar, the foam is flying
In creamy flecks along the shore,
The wheeling gulls are hoarsely crying,
The breakers roar.

Dreary and dark along the shore
Long braids of browned sea wrack are drying,
The wheeling sea-gulls dip and soar.
Gay on our hearth the sparks are flying,
And you will greet me at our door,
I shall forget the gaunt gulls' crying,
The breakers' roar.

HELEN VON KOLNITZ HYER.

From the Outside In

The little house sits beside the little road as though to rest before taking the last of the climb up the rather steep hill. Sometimes again it seems as though the little road is coming to the little house to take a ramble. Whichever way it is, the little house seems to get no farther. It sits at the edge of the road; so close that, passing as it does at threshold level, the little road sometimes seems to be coming in. The keeper of the little house says that it often does come in, borne on certain small feet.

It is a characteristic of the little house that it welcomes in the out-of-doors. All kinds of we folk love the wee but an' ben. It does not need the horseshoes on the porch to make it propitious for all the small people, forse nature, who seem to know that they are welcome.

Paradoxically to some, but quite naturally to its denizens, the back of the bit house is the front and vice versa. At least the Building Department maintains that that end of the said message or tenement which abuts upon or is contiguous to the street (the little road aforesaid), is the front of the house. Now this judgment if sustained would put a wide sweep of the Sound and most of the Olympic Mountains in the back yard of the little house, which seems preposterous to its owners. Perhaps the little house itself feels that it is wrong end to, and consequently does not deem it amiss to appear sometimes as being also outside in. And that may be another reason that the outside has a way of wandering into the little house.

At odd times and often in crises of weather many of the outdoor people are discovered within. Frequently times as being also outside in. This fellow, although indubitably a wood-louse, is too independent (being a native-born American citizen) to roll into a ball when disturbed, as does

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The Dutch Musical?

"I didn't know the Dutch were musical."

"Not" I queried. "William J. Henderson says in his History of Music, you know, that they were the founders of the modern school of music."

"The founders? The Dutch?"

"Well, who invented the canon in music, and brought counterpoint to perfection, if it was not Okeghem in 1470? Who invented the madrigal form of music, if not the Dutch? You forget that, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, there was a Netherlands school of music that, for over two hundred years, furnished the world with music and singers and composers. It was two men of this Netherlands school who went to Naples and founded the first musical conservatory—the first, not only in Italy but in the world,—and from that institution sprang the Italian school of music. The same was true of Venice, where another member of the Netherlands school started a conservatory. Then came the school of Rome, which is acknowledged to owe its existence to the influence of the Netherlands school. The Dutch were in every way forerunners of what we today call the school of secular music, but which, in those days, was confined to religious purposes. That would prove, would it not, that the Dutch were musical? And that they still are musical is shown by the large number of native Netherlands in American orchestras, and the fact that nine out of ten of the great 'cellists today are of Dutch birth.—EDWARD W. BOX, in *Twice Thirty*."

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CHAMBER ASKS LANDS HELP

Telegraphs Baseball Commissioner to Prevent Trading of Rogers Hornsby

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21 (AP)—Declaring the proposed trading of Rogers Hornsby, manager of the world champion St. Louis National League baseball club, a "terrible blow," the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce today telegraphed the National League baseball commissioner, urging him to prevent the trade and attempt to settle the differences between Hornsby and the Cardinals management.

The telegram, which was sent by Secretary William T. Findly after a conference with President Harold M. Bixby, follows:

"He who wins the spurs should wear them. After St. Louis' wonderful donation to baseball last fall, the trading of Hornsby is a terrible blow. We feel that to take from St. Louis its manager who brought success after others had failed for almost 40 years, will have a disastrous effect upon the loyalty of baseball fans and will injure the game immensely. We appeal to you as the arbiter of the baseball world to refuse to sanction the trade. We consider the trade a matter of the greatest importance to the best interests of baseball and you are firmly of the opinion that you would be justified in taking such steps as are necessary to prevent the trade and second to settle any disputes between Hornsby and the Cardinals management."

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The biggest deal in modern baseball history, involving players whose diamond experience covers a combined total of 30 seasons, has brought Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals and Samuel Breadon of the St. Louis National League baseball club to the St. Louis National League baseball club in exchange for F. F. Frisch, second baseman, and J. J. Ring, veteran pitcher.

The transaction, completed last night over the long-distance telephone after Hornsby and President Samuel Breadon of the St. Louis National League baseball club had failed to come to an agreement resulting from the manager's demand for a three-year contract, was a surprise to many observers. Although it has been known that negotiations for Hornsby's services by Manager John J. McGraw had been under way since 1925, many observers believed that Breadon would be unwilling to part with his brilliant second baseman, the first manager to bring St. Louis a National League pennant.

Baseball men today insisted that Hornsby was worth more to the Cardinals than Frisch and Ring. Breadon and Charles A. Stoneham of the Cardinals stated that there was no money payment involved.

According to President Stoneham, Breadon broached the trade to him, intimating that Frisch and Ring would be traded in payment. Denying that the trade had been arranged prior to his conversation with the Cardinals owner last night, Stoneham asserted that he "was as much surprised as anybody."

McGraw's Greatest Deal

The deal was accepted here as one of the greatest strokes of baseball business in the long career of Manager McGraw. For several years the Cardinals chief had been negotiating for Hornsby, six-time National League batting champion and one of the outstanding players in the game.

Informed of the trade, Hornsby said: "If they want to trade me, it's all right with me; but I don't think I should be traded from club to club just managed to a world championship. I leave the Cardinals all I had and I asked for a three-year contract. The deal was entitled to. However, I do not believe the mere trade is the end of the matter."

He declined to amplify the last remark, but regarding the trade said, "I guess it might be a pretty good exchange. I don't like to comment on it." Breadon said he did not rush into the deal but realized that it was the best move for the Cardinals in mind.

"Right now I do not know who will be the next Cardinals manager," he said. "Before I sign another manager, I will give the matter much thought. I do not intend to rush into it but I realize that it is the most important signing of the right man."

Bresnahan Mentioned

Roger P. Bresnahan, Giant coach, mentioned as being considered for the post of new manager of the Cardinals, was considered, Breadon said, "but so many other baseball men. Bresnahan is not being considered above the other men."

Hornsby whose first appearance in professional baseball was with Dallas, Tex., came to St. Louis in 1915 when Miller J. Huggins was manager of the team. He earned a regular position in 1916 and performed at second, third and shortstop. He had a batting average of .313 that year, increased it to .327 the next, but slumped to .281 in 1918. He then began another climb which found him in 1924 with a batting average of .424. For six years he topped National League batting averages and was voted the "most valuable" player. The past season Hornsby batted .317, which is a good average for some players but not for a player of his caliber.

Frisch went to the Giants in 1919 from Fordham University, where he played brilliantly as a baseball and football star. In his first year as a utility infielder, Frisch batted only .226. The next season he batted .280, he became a full-time player in 1921 and received recognition as one of the most valuable infielders in the league, lifting his average to .341. Since then he has played in successive campaigns with Albany in the New York State League, Lowell in the New England League, Jersey City in the International League, and the American Association, Utica in the New York State League, and Chattanooga in the Southern Association. Traded to the Philadelphia Athletics in 1921, he won 18 and lost 16 games. He pitched only five complete games for the Athletics last year, being acquired in a deal which sent Pitchers W. O. Dean and J. N. Bentley to the Athletics, but he was credited in 34 other games. The Cardinals credit him with 11 victories and 10 defeats for an average of .524.

With the completion of the Hornsby-Frisch-Ring deal by the Cardinals and Cardinals, the Yankees entered the trading with a series of transactions. One deal had Aaron L. Ward, Yankee second baseman, sent to the Chicago White Sox in exchange for Catcher John Grabowski and an infielder. Another trade sent Pitchers Samuel P. Jones and Walter E. Beall to the St. Louis Browns in return for Outfielder Cedric R. Durst, a left-handed pitcher, and two other players.

The club also announced the purchase of Julian Ware, third baseman of the St. Paul American Association Club. Two players and the use of a third athlete during the 1927 campaign were granted to St. Paul in the deal.

Americans Defeat Toronto St. Patricks

Slow Game, With Numerous Penalties, Brings N. Y. a 2-to-0 Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
United States Division

Team	W	L	T	Goals	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	1	1	1	15	13
Chicago	1	1	1	15	13
St. Louis	1	1	1	15	13
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	15	13

Toronto at Boston
Pittsburgh at New York Rangers

Special From Montreal Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The New York Americans scored an easy victory over the St. Patricks of Toronto in the Canadian division of the National Hockey League, 2 to 0, at Madison Square Garden last night.

It was a slow game. Ten penalties were assessed by the referee in the second period. For the first time in the season, the Americans could not get up well for the local fans in goal, while the St. Patricks were the star on offense. Neither team struck the full goal in the first session. Lionel Conacher, the American defense man, made a fair start with several attacks to the goal, but the Americans were not in an attacking mood; but Toronto held them safe by a fine defense.

A series of penalties against members of the Toronto team reduced their number to three at one time during the second period; but even with this advantage the Americans could not score, until two had returned to play, when Himes received a pass from Burch, and sent the puck in on a fortunate shot, for the first goal.

The roughing continued, the total penalties during the period being 18. The roughing continued, the total penalties during the period being 18. The roughing continued, the total penalties during the period being 18.

Toronto got the puck into the net once in this period, when Carson sent it in on a pass from Frisch, but the goal was disallowed as Carson was far offside. The summary:

NEW YORK ST. PATRICKS
R. Green, Scott, W. Bailey, Bellefleur, Burch, Roach, C. Carson, Day, Cox, Conacher, Simpson, 1d

According to President Stoneham, Breadon broached the trade to him, intimating that Frisch and Ring would be traded in payment. Denying that the trade had been arranged prior to his conversation with the Cardinals owner last night, Stoneham asserted that he "was as much surprised as anybody."

CAPTAIN CAZALET TO HEAD ENGLISH TEAM

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Capt. Victor A. Cazale, M. P., plans to take a squash racquet team to the United States to play a series of representative United States teams. The players will sail for New York on the ship "The City."

Captain Cazale is the English squash racquet champion. Another member of the team is the "Hoffe" of Commons is Capt. H. D. R. Margeson, who defeated the Prince of Wales at the Bath Club some months ago.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION
INDIVIDUAL SCORING LIST
(Inclusive of Dec. 15 Games)

Player	Goals	Assists	Pts
Byrd, Chicago	4	1	9
Wieland, Minneapolis	4	1	9
Wieland, Minneapolis	4	1	9
Dunfield, Duluth	4	1	9
Clark, Minneapolis	3	1	7
Winnipeg	3	1	7
Lincoln, Minneapolis	3	1	7
Lincoln, Minneapolis	3	1	7
Brown, Winnipeg	3	1	7
Levin, Duluth	3	1	7
Bostrum, Minneapolis	3	1	7
Rodden, Minneapolis	3	1	7
Hill, Chicago	3	1	7
Stanley, Chicago	3	1	7
Portland, Winnipeg	3	1	7
Goodman, Duluth	3	1	7
Loucks, Duluth	3	1	7
Levin, Duluth	3	1	7
Geran, St. Paul	3	1	7
Rice, St. Paul	3	1	7
Irving, Winnipeg	3	1	7
Hughes, Winnipeg	3	1	7
Skinner, Duluth	3	1	7
Johnson, Minneapolis	3	1	7
Adams, Minneapolis	3	1	7
Dunne, Chicago	3	1	7
Stenhouse, Chicago	3	1	7
St. Paul	3	1	7
Nichols, St. Paul	3	1	7
Goheen, St. Paul	3	1	7
Monroe, Detroit	3	1	7
P. Mitchell, Detroit	3	1	7
O'Meara, Winnipeg	3	1	7
Johannson, Winnipeg	3	1	7

PURDUE COMPLETES SCHEDULE
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 21 (Special)—The Purdue football team completed its season by defeating the Indiana University team in a 14-0 victory at the Purdue stadium last night. The victory added a second international title to the team's record and completed its undefeated season.

TO REDUCE RIG OF WILDLIFE
The sale of the auxiliary schooner "Wildfire" by Charles L. Harding to Ormsby M. Mitchell of the New York Yacht Club has been announced. The new owner will reduce her rig to remove from the stay sail schooner class.

PACIFIC COAST TRACK MEET
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 21.—Teams from every university and college west of the Rocky Mountains will be invited to the Pacific coast track meet to be held in Los Angeles under the auspices of the University of Southern California, June 3 and 4. This will make the western the one of the best track meets in the country. The Southern California team will defend its international title at Philadelphia late in May and then hurry home for his meet and then hurry home for his meet and then hurry home for his meet.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO OLYMPIC FUND

PROBLEM NO. 845
By D. A. Mitchell

Black	White
1. P-K4	1. P-K4
2. N-K3	2. N-K3
3. B-K2	3. B-K2
4. P-Q4	4. P-Q4
5. P-K3	5. P-K3
6. P-Q3	6. P-Q3
7. P-K2	7. P-K2
8. P-Q2	8. P-Q2
9. P-K1	9. P-K1
10. P-Q1	10. P-Q1
11. P-K1	11. P-K1
12. P-Q1	12. P-Q1
13. P-K1	13. P-K1
14. P-Q1	14. P-Q1
15. P-K1	15. P-K1
16. P-Q1	16. P-Q1
17. P-K1	17. P-K1
18. P-Q1	18. P-Q1
19. P-K1	19. P-K1
20. P-Q1	20. P-Q1

Plans are under way in New England to raise money toward defraying the expenses of the United States team to be sent to the Olympic Games to be held in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1928, following the quarterly meeting of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Boston Athletic Association Monday evening.

William F. Kenney, president, read a set of resolutions, which were voted upon and which are likely to be adopted throughout the United States. The N. E. A. A. U. has subscribed \$1000 to the fund. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

1. That the New England Association appropriate the sum of \$1000 as its initial donation to the 1928 Olympic Fund.
2. That the New England Association conduct at least one West Coast tour in every sport controlled by the Amateur Athletic Union, the entire proceeds to be donated to the Olympic Fund.
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Other appropriations made included \$150 for the promotion of gymnastics in this district; \$400 for the promotion of swimming in New England and the holding of the modern championship; and \$200 additional for the sending of a women's team to the indoor championships at Buffalo in February.

Scoreless Tie on Soft St. Paul Ice

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10000 IS DONATED TO OLYMPIC FUND

N. E. A. A. U. Announces Plans to Swell Collection

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AMERICAN H

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In times gone by, perhaps more generally than in recent years, it was a more or less common custom, as the New Year approached, to determine, after a period of thoughtful introspection, to abandon practices, and perhaps habits, which had been found to be unprofitable, burdensome or distasteful.

A Timely New Year Resolution

Perhaps a close inspection of the records in such instances would disclose the fact that such resolutions were not unfrequently kept inviolate. But it will still remain undeniable that the desire to abandon such practices, manifested even in repeated efforts to work a voluntary reformation, supplied evidence of laudable tendencies and a sincere willingness to walk and act circumspectly and without offense to those whose good opinion was respected.

The inclination is to believe that there is need now, lacking a clearer conception of a better and surer method, of such a seasonal reversal of what has come to be a deplorable tendency in altogether too many American homes. There is a tendency, it may seem, to lose sight of the fact that in the United States there has been undertaken a great moral reform. This has not been entered upon carelessly or hastily. By deliberate action it has been declared that trafficking in alcoholic beverages is an offense, not merely against the law, but against civic decency. The prohibition is upon the manufacture and sale of all such beverages. There can be no sale, obviously, unless there are buyers. This being the case, every person who brings or permits others to bring contraband liquors into his or her home or office has entered into a conspiracy against the basic law of the land and against the peace and dignity of the Nation.

If this delinquency or overt defiance of the law could be kept a secret between the co-conspirators, the actual damage might not be as great as it must be admitted to be when the knowledge of such defiance is shared by boys and girls and young men and women, both at home and in the office. It is no defense that it is believed by those who offend that many of their neighbors and friends also habitually buy and serve liquor unlawfully. It is a reasonable presumption, supported by corroborative evidence, that the practice is not as generally followed as those who seek to defend it insist.

Already there are indications that an organized effort is to be made to impress upon those who do offend a realization of their responsibilities, both as citizens and parents. This arousing of public sentiment might, in a week or in a month, render the occupation of the bootlegger so unprofitable that the unlawful traffic would be automatically ended. The business of the professional rumrunner is not supported by the social derelicts or the members of the acknowledged criminal classes. It is made profitable by the support and patronage of those who have permitted themselves to become mesmerized into the false belief that they have discovered a way of assuring to themselves a measure of that coveted "personal liberty" which only a chosen few can enjoy. As a matter of fact, it is the easiest thing imaginable to break any law or to transgress any public or individual right.

In the speech from the throne, at the opening of the Dominion Parliament recently, the Government announced that measures are to be submitted this session—which will be resumed in February—to provide for assistance to works constructed for the production of domestic coke from Canadian coal.

Canadian Coal for Dominion Consumers

Perhaps a more appealing name than "coke" will be found for the smokeless fuel which can be produced under what is described as the low temperature distillation process. In any case, Canada is keeping closely in touch with the research work which is going on in Great Britain, the United States, Germany and other countries, to extract oil and other ingredients from the coal before it is consumed for heating purposes.

One of the obstacles to the marketing of Nova Scotia coal for domestic heating in Canadian cities has been the reluctance of the ordinary householder to burn coal which sent much smoke up the chimney. Most Canadian furnaces have been designed to burn anthracite, which, though costing more, has the appearance of being more economical. In communities where a clear atmosphere, free from smoke and soot, is highly appreciated, there is no great enthusiasm for the burning of dense smoke-producing fuel. There is much public interest, therefore, in the possibility of treating Nova Scotia coal so that a smokeless fuel may be manufactured equal to imported anthracite.

In Alberta, where the greatest volume of coal on the North American Continent is said to be deposited, much of the coal is of very high grade. It would compare favorably with Pennsylvania anthracite for domestic heating properties. Alberta coal is being extensively marketed in the cities of the prairie West. But the biggest market in Canada is in the more densely populated East, in the communities along the north shores of Erie and Ontario Lakes, between Windsor and Montreal. It is a long haul by rail from the coal mines of Alberta to the cities of Ontario.

In addition to the Government's announced intention to encourage commercial enterprise in the conversion of Canadian coal into smokeless fuel for domestic supplies, the Province of Alberta is setting out to educate Canadian public opinion to a greater appreciation of the national benefit which would accrue from the wider marketing of Alberta coal. A reduction in the rate charged for the transportation of coal on the Canadian National Railways from Alberta to Ontario is being urged. The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners will be called upon to deal with the question of freight rates on coal at an early date. There is so much to be said in favor of the policy of Canadian coal for Canadian consumers, it is more than likely that Canada will be independent of outside sources of fuel supply before many years.

That capital of culture on the banks of "the beautiful blue Danube," Vienna, purposes holding during May, June and July of the coming year an exhibition of redoubtable proportions and of considerable originality. The history of Vienna, its art, theater, poetry and press, its industrial activities, Vienna as capital and Vienna as separate province in the Austrian Federation, and Vienna's surroundings of mountain and plain—all these will form the background for the presentation in printed word, picture and object of the story of this remarkable city.

Vienna's Plans for 1927

Long since has been dispelled the doubts which tourists had in western countries of an agreeable visit to "red Vienna." True that Vienna is governed by Socialists on whose placards have appeared such sentences as "Make it a red day in red Vienna!" But in practice the color is hardly visible at all except in flags and florid party statements. The city administration is exceedingly well run, and to this fact many tourists who have been there give abundant testimony. The courtesy of the policemen, the cleanliness of the streets, the unusual quiet for such a large metropolis, the profusion of flowers and shade trees along the main Ringstrasse, and the manifest desire of every last Viennese to go out of his or her way to be of service to a stranger are facts to which all who have in late years been to Vienna will bear witness.

During the first ten months of the present year there were thirty-two congresses held in the Austrian capital, among which those of the International Law Association and of the First Pan-European Assembly were perhaps the most noteworthy. It has also been announced that the civic calendar for 1927 is equally filled with engagements for international and national conferences. It is evident that Vienna is rapidly recovering its position in central Europe, which the war and its aftermath interrupted, as an important cultural center.

Each year the number of tourists in Austria increases, and it will probably be a surprise to many to learn that twice as many Americans are reported to have gone there during the first ten months of this year as was the case during the corresponding period in 1912. With the recent opening of an Austrian Tourist Bureau in London, there should be a still greater influx of Anglo-Saxon visitors during the coming years. The Salzburg Theater and Music Festival has now developed into a regular institution each fall and promises to become in time a splendid complement to the Bayreuth music gatherings.

The winter is also an attractive time to go to Vienna, chiefly because of the opera. Richard Strauss is to conduct each winter a certain number of his own compositions, and this fact, added to that of the singing of Madame Jeritzka and of Alfred Picaver, make of the Vienna Opera something exceptional in this field of music. The orchestra, too, is reputed to be second to none in Europe, and we have still further the unusually high standing of the Vienna Philharmonic.

Austria has a population now of only 6,500,000, but it was once a part of an empire of 50,000,000. The capital, however, remains today little changed really in those lasting values which the discriminating tourist seeks. The museums, libraries, theaters, buildings have remained undisturbed. There is possibly the one exception that more is to be seen now than before the war, because certain palaces and art and manuscript collections, once closed to the general public, have now been opened for the benefit of all; and for this, much credit must be given the Socialists for the liberalizing influence which their advent to power in 1918 has brought to Austria.

Evidently seeking to avoid a too frequent tendency to deal, in public discussions, with purely technical problems, Justice William Harmon Black of the New York Supreme Court, before an audience composed of laymen and "neighbors" in Brooklyn, recently discussed understandingly

Speeding up the Criminal Courts

some of the remedies proposed to prevent unnecessary and unreasonable delays in the trial and review of criminal cases. It is important to realize the fact that those who most emphatically and convincingly denounce the so-called delays of the law in disposing of criminal cases are those who, either as lawyers or judges, have been in a position to observe from the inside, as it were, the weak points in the system as it now operates.

While carefully placing upon the home the responsibilities which those at the head of it cannot safely leave to others, Justice Black finds in the unwillingness of judges and juries to convict upon indisputable evidence and to assess the penalties which the law clearly prescribes, the weakest point in the present social system. Getting his feet upon familiar ground, he warned of the consequences of continuing those lax methods by which there is created so great a disproportion between indicted and convicted persons. He urged the general abolition of the grand jury system of indictment, except in capital cases, the adoption of a provision that no indictment shall be quashed when it is not stipulated that the accused shall not return to the scene of his crime to continue his unlawful operations, and the enactment of a federal law to make extradition in all criminal cases a matter of course.

Justice Black admits that he shares, with all considerate persons, the desire to afford to all those accused every reasonable chance to establish their innocence, and to give to all such the benefit of any reasonable doubt. But he is emphatic in his demand that steps be immediately taken to "cut the red tape that surrounds criminal procedure," and to insure quick but fair trials. Thereafter he would restrict appeals to what he regards as sensible and reasonable limits.

Unlike some of those who have bewailed what they have chosen to regard as the utter failure

of the court and jury system, Justice Black expresses the confident hope that a remedy will be found for the present situation. Already, as he sees it, there are indications of a wholesome reaction against the abuses which all realize exist. To those who may be fearful lest this movement carry public sentiment too far in the opposite direction, he gives the assurance that "the reaction in favor of law and order will not go too far against professional thieves."

There may be found, just below the surface, in this remark volunteered by the learned jurist, a convincing answer to more than one of his brethren on the bench in New York who have questioned the reasonableness of the so-called Baumes law requiring the infliction of life sentences upon those convicted, as "habitual" criminals. It has been asserted by some of those judges who have been compelled to follow this strict mandate that the statute as written leaves to the trial judge no such discretion as the general law contemplates. It is gathered from the courteous but none the less caustic language employed by the speaker that it is in part because this discretion has been too frequently abused in the past that it was found necessary to adopt this mandatory direction.

If the women's clubs succeed in their plans, there is to be established a weekly "Children's Day" in the home. On this day the "parents and children can be united in pleasures and pursuits in common," "an enjoyable feature of each week for the fathers and mothers as well as the children," which will "carry its brightness over into the other six days." At least, a state-wide campaign for such an arrangement is being planned for Massachusetts by the chairman of mothercraft and child welfare for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. The main idea behind the movement is "to prevent a parting of interests of children and parents," and thus to cultivate intimate association and confidence between all members of the family.

The Child and the Home

In the complexities of modern living it is becoming more and more observable that some effort may be necessary to keep the interests of the various members of the family centered in the home. It is indeed an interesting commentary on modern society that one day a week is deemed desirable as a stated time for especially considering the interests of children, for making some definite effort to keep or to win their confidence and to encourage them as partners in the constructive activities of the home. This attitude, it would seem, ought to be an already established one, that both the fathers and the mothers should be fully awake to their obligations toward children, never thinking that these can be delegated to school or governess; that, in short, the child should, from his earliest development, be accustomed to the wise admonition, in practice, "My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother: for they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck." If the observance of one day a week as "Children's Day" will help to place on a firmer basis what should be and, in fact, is the natural and fundamental unity of interests and confidence between parents and children, it will be a useful instrument toward a right end.

It may be hoped and it is quite possible that the increased stressing of the child's place in modern society, the growing recognition of his need of true instruction in the home concerning the fundamentals of religion and character building, evidences an awakening desire on the part of the elders for more of those childlike qualities of purity and humility and simplicity to which the prophet alluded when, in describing the coming of peace on earth, he said, among other things, "A little child shall lead them."

Editorial Notes

It is good news that the forest economist of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has recently announced regarding the momentum which forest planting is gaining in the United States. Alexander Macdonald, conservation commissioner of New York State, for instance, has reported that his department distributed more than 20,000,000 trees in 1926, or about twice as many as in 1925—or, better still, just about the same number as in all the years from 1901 to 1914, inclusive. Then again, the Pennsylvania State Department of Forests and Waters reports that orders have already been placed with it for more than 9,000,000 forest trees for planting next spring, and indications are that 1927 will be the greatest forest tree planting year that State has ever had. Moreover, lumber companies in the California redwood belt are planting 30,000,000 young trees to supplement natural reproduction, and there is more planting than ever before in most parts of the entire country. Although natural reproduction will probably always be much the major form of reforestation in America, such increased interest in planting cannot help but have a beneficial influence upon the lumber situation.

Some of the statements made by Sidney Webb at a Fabian lecture in London the other day must commend themselves to many who are seeking a larger and a more practical exemplification of world peace. The ultimate object of internationalism is an increase of fellowship, he urged. And he called attention to the fallacy of thinking that war will be eliminated by directly providing against it. Rather, he said, "We shall get rid of war . . . by substituting another set of ideas for the set of ideas of the people who go to war." His declaration, moreover, "that the world can only be unified on the basis of voluntary agreements, and every nation must be free to keep outside any world organization if it chooses to do so," gives food for thought. After all, peace must be seen as a mental state primarily. And the fact that it has long been taught that the maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," represented the surest preventive of war, does not mean that this is so. On the contrary, the prophet Micah was far nearer the truth when he wrote, "Neither shall they learn war any more."

Seasonable Reading

WHAT greater joy lies within the easy grasp of every family, rich or poor, than the reading aloud of the choice old seasonable stories during the long evenings of the Yuletide holidays?

Regular institutions of our family life have these reads become! These evenings are occasions set apart—events looked forward to with the keenest anticipation by every member of our family of five. To us a comfortable blazing fire is an indispensable and peace-giving accompaniment to these yearly pilgrimages.

Whatever else we read, or do not read, Dickens's "Christmas Carol" always takes precedence. Scrooge and Marley, Tiny Tim and Bob Cratchit, are an integral part of our holiday festivities.

I do not know of a more truly delightful description of a family Christmas dinner than is given in this book of Dickens. It makes one's heart glow to feel the joyous harmony of the family, each member, great and small, eagerly doing his bit in the privileged preparation of that eventful dinner.

How true to life is the breathless expectancy of the whole family as all eyes, with one accord, are fastened on the goose, that rare and marvelous bird, about to undergo the delicate ceremony of being carved! How delightful too, are the common praise and appreciation of the bird! It is pleasant to know that, "Eked out by the apple sauce and mashed potatoes, it was a sufficient dinner for the whole family: indeed, as Mrs. Cratchit said with great delight (surveying one small atom of a bone upon the dish), they hadn't ate it all at last!"

As for the appreciation of the wonderful pudding, "like a speckled cannon ball, so hard and firm," it is interesting to observe how completely it illustrates the family loyalty. It would have been "flat heresy . . . for anybody to have said or thought it was at all a small pudding for a large family!"

Very precious and beautiful jewels in our literature are the stories of the Nativity in St. Matthew and St. Luke, that have shone forth with undiminished glory through the centuries.

May I suggest that for your family reading with your children you combine the two stories, blending part of the story of St. Matthew with the one in St. Luke, thus embodying in a single unit both the story of the Nativity and a picture of the wise men and the shepherds. St. Matthew, chapter 2, verses 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, may precede the reading from St. Luke, chapter 2, verses 8 to 20.

With the birth of Jesus came the first definite message through the ages of peace on earth, good will toward men.

"How John Norton the Trapper Kept His Christmas," by William Henry Harrison Murray, is another story, not so generally known, but much loved in our family.

Mr. Murray (1840-1904) was an American Congregationalist clergyman. After his graduation from Yale in 1862, he held pastorates in Connecticut until 1868, when he became pastor of the Park Street Church in Boston. Later he withdrew from the ministry and followed a varied career in business, lecturing and writing. His writings of life in the woods and mountains brought him the nickname of Adirondack Murray.

A "Children's Book of Christmas Stories," edited by A. Don Dickinson and Ada M. Skinner, published by

Doubleday, Page & Co., is an excellent collection. Among these we find many of our old favorites, such as "The Fir Tree," by Hans Christian Andersen, and "Why the Chimney Rang," by Raymond McAllen.

A particularly beautiful story for grown-ups to enjoy after the children are tucked in bed, at least the smallest ones, is "A Worker in Sandal-Wood," by Marjorie L. C. Pichthal. This story was published in the Atlantic Monthly, December, 1900.

We also find Washington Irving's general observations on the holiday festivities in England and some of his stories in "The Sketch Book," happy reading for the Yuletide season. These stories embody a beautiful idea of Christmas. "The Stage Coach" gives us a jolly picture of the crowded coach, and particularly of the three fine, rosy-cheeked schoolboys returning home for the holidays.

I have refrained from mentioning a particularly choice bit of reading until now, for I am told that important considerations belong at beginnings and endings. One of our most delectable morsels of Yuletide reading is chapter 28 in "Pickwick Papers":

"A good-humored Christmas chapter, containing an account of a wedding, and some other sports beside, which although in their way, even as good customs as marriage itself, are not quite so religiously kept up, in these degenerate times."

In this chapter we catch a glimpse of the enchanting little miss, Arabella Allen, the "black-eyed young lady in a very nice little pair of boots with fur around the top."

Here, too, are delightful pictures of that imitable lady, Mr. Wardle's mother. And was ever a scene better fitted to put one in an excess of good humor than Dickens's description of Mr. Pickwick in his speckled silk stockings dancing with the old lady?

Particularly noticeable in stories of English family life are the fine old long-established customs that have been perpetuated through many generations. A typical example of this is found in Mr. Wardle's annual custom, "observed by old Wardle's forefathers from time immemorial," of having the family and servants assemble for games in the large kitchen on Christmas eve.

Mr. Wardle, "with his own hands," suspended from the center of the kitchen ceiling a huge branch of mistletoe. This, of course, gave rise to much merriment. What could have been pleasanter than to have contemplated the scene where Mr. Pickwick leads forth the old lady and salutes her under the mistletoe with all dignity and decorum! And a very happy phrase does Dickens turn when he speaks of this "important and serious solemnity" as an act of "practical politeness." It was delightful that the plainer portion of the young lady visitors, in their excessive confusion, should run right under the mistletoe, as soon as it was hung up, without knowing it!

Even the fat boy had his innings, which took the form of a particularly fine mince pie that had been carefully put aside for the delectation of somebody else!

The joy of these family reads can be fully appreciated only by the initiated. The sweet companionship of our dearly loved ones, the sympathetic meeting of the glances as we chuckle together over the neatly turned phrases and choice passages, make up evenings that stand out as blessed treasures in our lives. E. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS ATTACKS on reputations, or on cherished beliefs, continue. Somebody now claims that the most famous picture in the Louvre, the "Gioconda" of Leonardo da Vinci, is not by Leonardo, but is a mere copy. The original is alleged to be in the cellar of an art dealer. An examination of the evidence shows that it is of the flimsiest character. There can be no reasonable doubt about the authenticity of the "Gioconda." But in addition another art critic has stated that a number of the works attributed to Leonardo are, in reality, from the brush of his pupil, Andrea Salaino.

Mr. Guiffrey, one of the conservators at the Louvre, does not deny the possibility of pupils having assisted their master. On the contrary, the old painters were often assisted by their pupils, who afterward became remarkable artists. But even though this be true, the fact cannot diminish the stature of the great Florentine painter. His genius does not depend on the influence of his pupils, nor does the inspiration of a particular work depend upon the pupils. That in the execution the master should have been aided is possible, but the work is no less his, since it was done under his guidance and approved by him. There are, however, a number of pictures at the Louvre which are now attributed to Salaino that have never been claimed as being indisputably Leonardo's. The catalogue in mentioning that they are "attributed to Vinci," also indicates that other authorship is supposed, and in one case a picture is marked "School of Vinci."

The midnights, those bright, cheerful working girls of Paris, have just amused the capital by taking part in a walking race from Montparnasse to the top of Montmartre. Each of them had her familiar bandbox slung over her arm. They set out at a rattling pace, following the devious route by the Boulevard Saint-Germain, Place de la Concorde, rue Royale, and Boulevard Malesherbes. The distance altogether was about four miles. The traffic stopped for these merry midnights. Every 600 yards the teams were relayed. The large crowds warmly encouraged and applauded them. Perhaps from the sporting point of view an expert might have demurred. Perhaps the walking was not "fair heel and toe." Perhaps it was half running. But what does that matter? It was not the sporting aspect that was interesting; it was the jollity of it all. And for that matter, whether it was called walking or running, it was sprightly progress in precisely that style which the midnights generally adopt when they hurry on their errands, or to and from their work in the rue de la Paix.

In August, 1923, a law was passed to encourage large families. Now the allocations for such families are to be tripled. According to that law, all French families residing in France in which there are more than three children under thirteen years receive an annual allowance of 120 francs for each child. The amount is to be raised to 360 francs. It is not a large sum, but it is in many cases of real help. Moreover, it is intended rather as an official recognition of the interest which the state takes in the children who will one day be active citizens. It is a sort of honor, France, as is well known, has a density of population only half that of some of the countries which surround her.

The streets of Paris are redolent of the savory smell of hot baked chestnuts. At the corners are planted ovens under which glow bright red fires. They are a sign of winter. When the sharp weather comes, picking out the monuments of the city, whose silhouettes are etched strongly onto the sky, and the pavements are covered in the early morning with white frost, and the windows are painted with the arabesques of hoar, and the breath of the dray horses makes little puffs in the air—then return the roast chestnut merchants, turning over the hot chestnuts on the outdoor grill. The passers-by purchase them, keeping their hands warm by holding the bags in which they are wrapped, and shamelessly eating the chestnuts as they walk. The fragrant odor greets one agreeably.

One of the richest collections of colored scenic photographs exists at the Collège de France. Every country in the world is represented. The collection numbers 70,000 travel views. Recently, some of them have been used to illustrate lectures. Thus a remarkable vision of the life and

manners of Mediterranean peoples was revealed and commented upon by Professor Brunhes. This particular lecture was in aid of those poor people, including ragpickers, who live in broken-down dwellings on the outer ring of Paris.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Proposed Tacna-Arica Settlement"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have read with much interest the editorial appearing in the Monitor, headed "The Proposed Tacna-Arica Settlement."

I wish to concur in your hearty approval of the very commendable move made by Secretary of State Kellogg to bring that long-ago dispute between Peru and Chile to a fortuitous and lasting end.

With a promptness that bespeaks much for the intelligence and progressiveness of her president, Bolivia was the first to express to the Government of the United States her appreciation of the suggested solution, and, also, her assurances of her disposition to conform to it. Chile has also responded favorably to the proposal. Only Peru is holding back and preventing that desirable quick action that the American Government expected to be able to take in bringing this matter to a finality.

On just one point in your editorial it seems that you cannot be well informed. That point is, that any one officially connected with the three parties in interest in this matter—Chile, Peru and Bolivia as well as the United States—can be seriously considering any such sum as \$50,000,000 as a fair and proper price for Bolivia to pay for those two provinces. Tacna and Arica have always been a liability—to Peru, before she went to war with Chile, and to Chile, who since the war has been in possession of them. They are probably the two most unproductive provinces on the west coast of South America, and the only useful purpose they can serve is for "an outlet to the sea" and port for Bolivia. As far as a port there for either Chile or Peru, it may be said that if the exports and imports of articles produced and consumed in those two provinces would pay 100 per cent duty, both import and export, the total sum collected would not be sufficient to pay one-half the expense of governing the two provinces.

The Treaty of Ancon, which was signed at the end of the Peruvian-Chilean war, provides for a payment of 10,000,000 Peruvian pesos, equivalent to \$5,000,000, by either Chile or Peru to whichever one would be defeated in the plebiscite—popular or majority vote that would decide the future nationality of the two provinces. Thus, the sum of \$5,000,000 was then considered adequate to cover both the material value of the territory, and also a solatium, sufficient compensation for the wounded sensibilities of that country which would be obliged to cede all its right in the two provinces to the enemy and successful nation. The sentimental value, therefore, that each country placed upon those two territories, was far greater than the material value. The plan of settlement suggested by Secretary Kellogg removes entirely that sentimental factor, as by it neither of the disputant countries will obtain a foot of the territory.

When the question of the amount Bolivia will be asked to pay for those two provinces is taken up for consideration, these facts should be borne prominently in thought, and the basis of a fair price should be the amount provided in the Treaty of Ancon, as above stated.

Both Chile and Peru will be mighty well off to be rid of those two provinces. That is a fact that should also be taken into consideration when it is proposed that the good offices of Bolivia be used for that purpose. Other than having a port on the sea, which she really now has and enjoys because of a very liberal treaty arrangement with Chile, Bolivia will derive practically no material good or benefit from the ownership of the two provinces. They will long be a liability to her as they have been to her predecessors; but, in agreeing to take over the two provinces even at a nominal price, she will be serving well her two disputant neighbors, the mediating country of the United States, and also the cause of peace and concord among the nations of the Americas.

New York, N. Y. HENRICH G. KNOWLES, Former American Minister to Bolivia, Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria.